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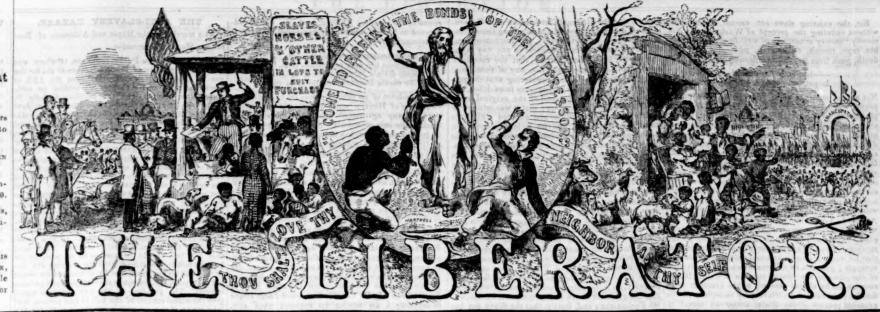
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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANSIND.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

10L. XXII. NO. 39.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1131.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their

slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an er-

gagement positively prohibited by the laws of God,

delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fata

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-

sentation for slaves-for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons. . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby

to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION

AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-

TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-

TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH RELL.'

BEEDOM NATIONAL, SLAVERY SECTIONAL.

SPEECH HON. CHARLES SUMNER,

REPEAL THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. [CONCLUDED.]

ace to the argument. Now, first, of the power of Congress over this

Constitution contains powers granted to Con-empads between the States, and prohibitions of to the Nation and to the States. A comphition may be accompanied by a power; ssarily, for it is essentially distinct in necessarily, for it is essentially distinct in we. And here the single question arises, the Constitution, by grant, general or confers upon Congress any powerto legislate ubject of fugitives from labor. whole legislative power of Congress is de-uter sources: first from the general grant

once legislative posets, from the general grant er, attached to the long catalogue of powers, ke all laws which shall be necessary and or the currying into execution the foregoing and all other powers vested by this Constituent of the United States, or in partment or officer thereof; and secondly, secial grants in other parts of the Constitusecril grants in other parts of the Congress of the Action powers, and does not appear catalogue of powers, and does not purport to my power it, the Government of the United, at many department or officer thereof, no to legislate on this subject can be derived. eral grant. Nor can any such power red from any special grant in any other part Constitution; for none such exists. n must be, that no power is delegated to Con-over the surrender of fugitives from labor. ill contemporary discussions and comments

tion was constantly justified and recomoled, on the ground that the powers not given to Government were withheld from it. If under original provisions any doubt could have existed this head, it was removed, so far as language weit by the Tenth Amendment, which, have already seen, expressly declares that, owers not delegated to the United States by onstitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, served to the States respectively or to the peo-Here, on the simple text of the Constitution, t leave this question. But its importance a more extended examination in a two-fold first, in the history of the Convention, revealthe unmistakeable intention of its members; scondly, in the true principles of our Political sen, by which the powers of the Nation and of

le States are respectively gnarded.

Look first at the history of the Convention. The thickes of the old Confederation, adopted by the Contention of the Convention of the Content of the nsions substantially like those in our present Conates, the surrender of fugitives from jusm, and the credit due to the public records of tates. But, since the Confederation had no powers expressly delegated,' and as no power was degrated to legislate on these matters, they were along more than articles of treaty or compact. flerwards, at the National Convention, these three tons found a place in the first reported draft of ion, and they were arranged in the very teration. The clause relating to public records

flood last. Mark this fact. came ap for consideration in the Convention, various efforts were made to graft upon it a power. This as on the very day of the adoption of the clause sixting to fugitives from labor. Charles Pinckney meet to commit it with a proposition for a power of establish uniform laws on the subject of bank-pick and foreign bills of exchange. Mr. Madison is a favor of a power for the execution of judgs in fivor of a power for the execution of judg-mins in other States. Gouverneur Morris also on same day moved to commit a further proposition 4 power 'to determine the proof and effect of the state. acts, records, and proceedings.' Amidst all se efforts to associate a power with this compact, is clear that nobody supposed that any such ale Convention beyond question.

The compact regarding public records, together

these various propositions, was referred to a mittee, on which were Mr. Randolph and Mr. tammittee, on which were Mr. Randolph and Mr. Wison, with John Rutledge, of South Carolina, as charman. After several days, they reported the country, with a power in Congress to prescribe by weeral laws the manner in which such records shall be proved. A discussion ensued, in which Mr. Randolph complained that the 'definition of the gavers of the Government was so loose as to give a opportunities of usurping all the State powers. He was for not going further than the report, which cashes the Legislature to provide for the effect of judgments. The clause of compact with the power stacked was then adopted, and is now a part of the Costitution. In presence of this solicitude for the constitution. In presence of this solicitude for the reservation of 'State powers,' even while considering a proposition for an express power, and also of the distinct statement of Mr. Randolph, that he was that for going further than the report, it is evident that the idea could not then have occurred, that a power was considered. was coupled with the naked clause of com-

pact on fugitives from labor.
At a later day, the various clauses and articles everyly adopted from time to time in Convention were referred to a committee of revision and arrangement, that they might be reduced to form as a consisted whele Harmonders change near made. Here another change was made. The classe relating to public records, with the power attached, was taken from its original place at the beautiful of the classes of compact, and promoted to find first in the article, as a distinct section, while the other the other clauses of compact, concerning citizens, figures from justice and fugitives from labor, each and all without any power attached, by a natural resociation compose but a single section, thus:

'ARTICLE IV. Section 1. Pull faith and credit shall be given in caction I. Full faith and credit shall be given in said State, to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such the records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect them.

J. The citizens of each State shall be en-

stide to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

It several States.

It several States with treason, fellige from the several States with treason charged in any State with treason, fellige, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and Etective suthority of the State from which he field, be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Etective suthority of the State from which he field, in the delivered up, to be removed to the State having a state, and the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, but discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

that the third section immediately following the triad section of compacts, contains two specific powers, one with regard to new States, and the other with regard to the Public Treasury. These are naturally grouped together, while the fourth section of this same article, which is distinct in its characer, is placed by itself. In the absence of all specific information, reason alone can determine why this arrangement was made. But the conclusion is obvious, that, in the view of the Committee and of the Convention, each of these sections differs from the others. The first contains a compact with a grant of power. The second contains provisions, all of bich are simple compacts, and two of which were onfessedly simple compacts in the old Articles of confederation, from which, unchanged in letter or pirit, they were borrowed. The third is a two-fold rant of power to Congress, without any compact. The fourth is neither power nor compact merely, nor both united, but a solemn injunction upon the National Government to perform an important duty.

The framers of the Constitution were wise and careful men, who had a reason for what they did, and who understood the language which they employed. They did not, after discussion, incorporate ployed. They did not, after discussion, incorporate into their work any superfluous provision; nor did they without design adopt the peculiar arrangement in which it appears. In adding to the record compact the express grant of power, they testified not only their desire-for such powers in Congress, but their conviction, that without an express grant, it would not exist. But if an express grant was necessary in this case, it was consilted to the control of the contro sary in this case, it was equally necessary in all the other cases. Expressum facil cessare tacitum.— Especially, in view of its odious character, was it Especially, in view of its odious character, was it necessary in the case of fugitives from labor. In abstaining from any such grant, and then, in grouping the bare compact with other similar compacts, separate from every grant of power, they have most such that the sake of Freedom. This lesson was not taught by our fathers.

And here I end this branch of the question. The against the bare compact with other similar compacts, and the bare compact with other similar compacts, against converge from every grant of power, they have most significantly testified their purpose. They not only true principles of our Political System, the history of the National Convention, the natural interpretation of any such power to the Convention, all teach that this Act is a user-

there compact with other similar compacts, and then, in groups the feed same hundred giant arms. Into the slave States to gin the have compact, which there is sufficiently to the sake of Freedom. This is desson was not sught by our fathers, exparts from every grant of power, they have most significantly testified their purpose. They not only decline all addition of any such power to the compact, but to render misapprehenson impossible, to make assurance doubly sure, to exclude any contrary conclassing, the purpose. They note that the common have assurance doubly sure, to exclude any contrary conclassing, they purpose. They note that the common have a sciance of the compact that the common have as claimed by our fathers as bridging to the common have was claimed by our fathers as bridging to the common have was claimed by our fathers as bridging to the common have was claimed by our fathers as bridging to the common have was claimed by our fathers as bridging to the common have was claimed by our fathers as bridging to the common have was claimed by our fathers as bridging to the common have was claimed by our fathers as bridging to the common have was claimed by our fathers as bridging to the common have was claimed by our fathers as bridging to the common have was claimed by our fathers as bridging to the common have was claimed by our fathers as bridging to the common have was claimed by our fathers as bridging to the common have was claimed by our fathers as bridging to the common have was claimed by our fathers as bridging to the common have was claimed by our fathers as bridging to the common have was claimed by our fathers as bridging to the common have was claimed by our fathers as bridging to the common have was claimed by our fathers as bridging to the common have was claimed by our fathers as bridging to the provers of the common have was claimed by our fathers as bridging to the common have was claimed by our fathers as fathers of the common have was considered to the which the bridging to the provin which they occupied in the Articles of Con- uniform laws on the subject of Bankruptcies, throughwhen this clause, being in form merely a compact, the States, the Nation having no power to establish an uniform rule thereupon. Now, instead of the existing compact on fugitives from labor, it would STATES. Then of course, whenever Congress under-took to exercise the power, all State control of the subject would have been superseded. The National Government would have been constituted, like Nimsubject would have been supersumed to gather the Government would have been constituted, like Nimoral, the mighty Hunter, with power to gather the huntsmen, to halloo the pack, and to direct the chase of men, ranging at will, without regard to boundaries of men, ranging at will, without regard to boundaries character of the proceedings. In the first piace, the person must be, not merely charged, as in the case of the rackless. of men, ranging at will, without regard to boundaries or jurisdictions throughout all the States. But no person in the Convention, not one of the reckless partizans of Slavery, was so audacious as to make this proposition. Had it been distinctly made, it would have been distinctly entirely made, it

would have been distinctly denied.

The fact that the provision on this subject was adopted unanimously, while showing the little importance attached to it in the shape il finally assumed, testifies also that it could not have been regarded as a source of National power over Slavery. It will be remembered, that, among the members of the Conceptions. would have been distinctly denied. t, among the members of the Convention, were Gouverneur Morris, who had said that he 'never would concur in upholding domestic slavery'; Elbridge Gerry, who thought 'we ought to be careful NOT to give any sanction to it;' Roger Sherman, who was opposed to any clause 'scknowledging men to be property;' and Mr. Madison, who 'thought it wrong to admit in the Constitution, the idea that there could be property in man.' In the face of these unequivocal statements, it is absurd to suppose that they consented unanimously to any provision by which the National Government, the work of their hands, dedicated to Freedom, could be made

of their hands, dedicated to Freedom, could be made the most offensive instrument of slavery. Thus much for the evidence from the history of the Convention. But the true principles of our Political System are in harmony with this conclusion of history;

discord, and coofusion, during the encertain days of the Confederation, and desired a Government which should be a true bond of Union and an efficient organ of the national interests at home and abroad. But while fashioning this agency, they fully recognized the Governments of the States. To the national interests, but specific in character and limited in number. To the States and to the people were reserved the powers, general in character and unlimited in number, not delegated to the Nation or prohibited to the States.

The integrity of our Political System depends upon harmony in the operations of the Nation and of the States. While the Nation within its wide orbit is supreme, the States move with equal supremacy in their own. But, from the necessity of the case, the supremacy of each in its proper place, excludes the other. The Nation cannot exercise rights reserved to the States; nor can the States interfere with the powers of the Nation. Any such action on either side is a usurpation. The principles were distinctly declared by Mr. Jefferson in 1798, in words often adopted since; and which must find acceptance from all parties:

That the several States composing the United States

The taste of the vational constitution, was suggested by the very spirit of Preedom At the close of the National Constitution, was suggested by the very spirit of Preedom At the close of the National Constitution, was suggested by the very spirit of Preedom At the close of the National Constitution, was suggested by the very spirit of Preedom At the close of the National Constitution, was suggested by the very spirit of Preedom At the close of the National Constitution, was suggested by the Vonstitution, was suggested by the very spirit of Preedom At the close of the National Constitution, was suggested by the very spirit of Preedom At the close of the National Constitution, was suggested by the Vonstitution, was suggested by the very spirit of Preedom At the close of the National Constitution, was suggested by the Vonstitution,

*Section 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

*The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

In the value in controversy exceeds twenty dollars.—

[Debates in National Intelligencer, June 16, 1818.]

But this provision has been repeatedly discussed by the Supreme Court, so that its meaning is not open to doubt. Three conditions are necessary.

First, the value in controversy exceeds twenty dollars.*—

[Debates in National Intelligencer, June 16, 1818.]

But this provision has been repeatedly discussed by the Supreme Court, so that its meaning is not open to doubt. Three conditions are necessary.

First, the proceeding must be 'a suit:' secondly, and of no force.'

But I have already amply shown to-day that Slavery is in no respect national—that it is not within the jurisdiction of these points.

But I have already amply shown to-day that Slavery is in no respect national—that it is not within the jurisdiction of the entered that the foregramment certain definite powers, reserving each State to itself, the residence of succession of the Supreme Court, so that its meaning is not open to doubt. Three conditions are necessary.

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But I have already amply shown to-day that Slavery is in no respect national—that it is not within the jurisdiction of the Europe Three Court, so that its meaning is not o

very is in no respect national—that it is not within the sphere of national activity—that it has no construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guaranty to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence.'

Here is the whole article. It will be observed

the sphere of national activity—that it has no 'positive' support in the Constitution,—and that any interpretation thereof, inconsistent with this principle, would be abhorrent to the sentiments of its founders. Slavery is a local institution, peculiar to the States, and under the guardianship of State Rights. It is impossible, without violence at once to the spirit and to the letter of the Constitution, to attribute to Congress any power to legislate, either for tribute to Congress any power to legislate, either for its abolition in the States, or its support anywhere. Non Intervention is the rule prescribed to the Nation. Regarding the question only in its more general aspects, and putting aside, for the moment, the perfect evidence from the records of the Convention, it is palpable that there is no national fountain out of which the existing Slave Act can be derived.

But this Act is not only an unwarrantable assumption of power by the Nation; it is also an infrac-tion of rights reserved to the States. Every where within their borders, the States are the peculiar guardians of personal liberty. By Jury and Habens Corpus to save the citizen harmless against all assaults is among their duties and rights. To his State the citizen when oppressed may appeal, nor should he find that appeal denied. But this Act despoils him of his rights and despoils his State of all powers in of his rights, and despoils his State of all power to protect him. It subjects him to the wretched chances of false onths, lorged papers, and facile com-missioners, and takes from him every safeguard. Now, if the slaveholder has a right to be secure at home in the enjoyment of Slavery, so also has the freeman of the North—and every person there is presumed to be a freeman—an equal right to be secured at home in the enjoyment of Freedom. The same principle of State Rights by which Slavery is protected in the slave States, throws its impenetrable shield over freedom in the free States. And here, let me say, is the only security for Slavery in the slave States, as for Freedom in the free States. In the present fatal overthrow of State Rights, you teach a lesson which may return to plague the teacher. Compelling the National Government to stretch its Briarean arms into the free States, for the sake of Slavery, you show openly how it may stretch

ongueu, for this right. Nobody doubts that Congress, if it legislates on this matter, may allow a Trial by Jury. But if it may, so overwhelming is the claim of justice, it must. Beyond this, however, the question is determined by the precise letter of the Constitution.

Several expressions in the provision for the surgeduce of furtilizer for the started of furtilizer for the started.

fugitives from justice, but actually held to labor in the State from which he escaped. In the second place, he must be 'delivered up on claim of the party to whom such labor is due.' These two facts, the he was held to labor was due. that he was held to labor, and that his labor was du to his claimant, are directly placed in issue, and must be proved. Two necessary incidents of delivery may also be observed. First, it must made in the State where the fugitive is found; and secondly, it restores to the claimant his complete control over the person of the fugitive. From these circumstances it is evident that the proceedings cannot be regarded, in any just sense, as preliminary, or ancillary to future formal trial, but as complete in

ancillary to future formal trial, but as complete in themselves, final and conclusive.

And these proceedings determine on the one side the question of property, and on the other the sacred question of Personal Liberty, in its most transcendent form; not merely Liberty for a day or a year, but for life, and the Liberty of generations that shall come after, so long as Slavery endures. To these questions, the Constitution, by two specific provisions, attaches the Trial by Jury. One of these is the familiar clause, already adduced: 'No person is the familiar clause, already adduced: 'No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without System are in harmony with this conclusion of history; and here let me say a word of State Rights.

It was the purpose of our fathers to create a National Government, and to endow it with adequate powers. They had known the perils of imbecility, discord, and confusion, during the uncertain days of the Confederation, and desired a Government which should be a true bond of Union and an efficient organ of the national interests at home and abroad. But while fashioning this agency, they fully recognizing the letter of the National Constitution, was suggested by the very spirit of Freedom. At the close of the National Convention, the Process of law; that is, without due process of law; that is, without due process at law, with Trial by Jury. Not stopping to dwell on this, I press at once to the other provision, which is still more express: 'In suits at common taw, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of Trial by Jury shall be preserved.' This clause, which was not in the original Constitution, was suggested by the very spirit of Freedom. At the close of the National Convention, the process of law; the process of law; the process of law; the process of law; that is, without due process at law, with Trial by Jury. Not stopping to dwell on this, I press at once to the other provision, which is still more express: 'In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed the process of law; the process of law; the process of law; the purpose of the confidence of the common still more express: 'In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed the process of law; the

action on either side is a usurpation. The principles were distinctly declared by Mr. Jefferson in 1798, in words often adopted since; and which must find acceptance from all parties:

That the several States composing the United States of America are not united upon the principle of united submission to the General Government; but preserves the right of Trial by Jury in all cases where

each of these points.

First. In the case of Cohens vs. Virginia, (6 First. In the case of Cohens vs. Virginia, (6 Wheaton, 407,) the Court say: 'What is a suit?' We understand it to be the prosecution of some claim, demand, or request.' Of course, then, the 'claim' for a fugitive most be 'a suit.' Secondly. In the case of Parsons vs. Bedford, (3 Peters, 456,) while considering this very clause, the Court says: 'By common law is meant not merely saits which the couron law recognized among its

suits which the common law recognised among its old and settled proceedings, but suits in which legal rights were to be ascertained and determined. In a nst sense, the Amendment may well be construed to mbrace all suits, which are not of Equity or Admicombrace all suits, which are not of Equity or Admir-ritly jurisdiction, whethere may be peculiar form which they may assume to settle legal rights.' Now, since the claim for a fugitive is not a suit in Equity or Admiralty, but a suit to settle what are called legal rights, it must, of course, be a suit at common law.' Thirdly. In the case of Lee vs. Lee, (8 Peters.

44,) on a question whether 'the value in controversy' was 'one thousand dollars and upwards,' it was objected that the appellants, who were peti-tioners for Freedom, were not of the value of on-thousand dollars. But the Court said: "The matter thousand dollars. But the Court said: 'The matter in dispute is the Freedom of the petitioners. This is not susceptible of pecuniary valuation. No doubt is emertained of the jurisdiction of the Court.' Of course, then, since liberty is above price, the claim to any fugitive always and necessarily presumes that the value in controversy exceeds twenty dollars.' By these successive steps, sustained by decisions of the highest tribunal, it appears, as in a diagram, that the right of Trial by Jury is secured to the furi-

that the right of Trial by Jury is secured to the fugi-

tive from labor.

This conclusion needs no further authority; but it may receive curious illustration from the ancient records of the common law, so familiar and dear to the framers of the Constitution. It is said by Mr. Burke, in his magnificent speech on Conciliation with America, that 'nearly as many of Blackstone's Commentaries were sold in America as in England, carrying thither the knowledge of those vital princi-ples of Freedom, which were the boast of the British Constitution. Imbued by these, the earliest Continental Congress, in 1774, declared that the respective Colonies are entitled to the common law

this point, as on every other in this argument, I challenge inquiry and answer.

History painfully records that during the early days of the common aw, and down even to a late period, a system of slavery existed in England, known under the name of villainage. The slave was generally called a villain, though, in the original Latin, forms of judicial proceedings, nations, implying slavery by birth. The incidents of this conhave been minutely described, and also the at common law, the Trial by Jury was necessarily attached. Blackstone, in his Commentaries, (Vol. II. p. 93,) in words which must have been known to all the lawyers of the Convention, said of villains:
'They could not leave their lord without his permission, but if they run away, or were purloined from him, might be CLAIMED and recovered by ACTION, like beasts or other cattle.' This very word 'action' of itself implies 'a suit at common law,' with Trial by Lure.

y Jury.
From other sources we learn precisely what the action was. That great expounder of the ancient law, Mr. Hargrave, says, 'the Year Books and Books of Entries are full of the forms used in pleading a title to villains.' Though no longer of practical value in England, they remain as monuments of Jurisprudence, and as mementoes of a barbarous institution. He thus describes the remedy of the master at common law:

stitution. He thus describes the romedy of the master at common law:

"The lord's remedy for a fugitive villain was either by seizure or by suing out a writ of Nativo Habendo, or Neifty, as it is sometimes called. If the lord seized, the villain's most effectual mode of recovering liberty was by the writ of Homine Replegiando, which had great advantage over the writ of Habens Corpus. In the Habens Corpus, the question of liberty cannot go to a Habens Corpus, the question of liberty cannot go to a contested pile for trial. But In the Homine Replegiando it was otherwise. The plaintiff, on the defendants pleading villainage, had the same opportunity of contesting it, as when impleaded by the lord in Nativo Habendo, If the lord sued out a Native Habendo, and the villain-age was denied, in which case the sheriff could not seize the villain, the lord seas then to enter his plaint in the county court, and as the sheriff was not allowed to try the question of villainage in his court, the lord could not have any benefit from the writ without removing the cause, by the writ of Pons, into the King's Bench or Common Pleas."—(20 Howell's State Trials, 38 note.)

The authority of Mr. Hargrave is sufficient. But I desire to place this matter beyond all cavil. From the Digest of Lord Chief Baron Comyns, which, at the adoption of the Constitution, was one of the classics of our jurisprudence, I derive another description of the remedy of the master:—

'If the lord claims an inher'ta ce in his villain, by Parliament of powers not belonging to it, and by Parliament of powers not belonging to it, and by Parliament of powers not belonging to it, and by Parliament of powers not belonging to it, and by Parliament of powers not belonging to it, and by Parliament of powers not belonging to it, and by Parliament of powers not belonging to it, and by Parliament of powers not belonging to it, and

'If the lord claims an inher to ce in his villain, who flies from his lord against his will, and lives in a

place out of the manor, to which he is regardant, the ford shall have a Native Habendo. And upon such a writ, directed to the sheriff, he may seize him who does not deny himself to be a villain. But if the defendant say that he is a free man, the sheriff cannot seize him, but the lord must remove the writ by Pone before the Justices in Eyre, or in C. B., where he must remove the Justices in Eyre, or in C. B., where he must count upon it.'—(Comyns' Digest—Villainage, C. I.)

An early writer of peculiar authority, Fitzherbert law, thus describes these proceedings :-

. The writ of de Nativo Habendo lieth for the lord who claimeth inheritance in any villain, when his villain is run from him, and is remaining within any place out of the manor unto which he is regardant, or when he departeth from his lord against the lord's will; and the writ shall be directed to the sheriff. And the sheriff may seize the villain, and deliver him unto his lord if the villain confess unto the sheriff, that he is lord, if the villain confess unto the sheriff that he is his villain; but if the villain say to the sheriff that he is frank, then it seemeth that the sheriff ought not to seize him; as it is in a replevin, if the defendant claim property, the sheriff cannot replevy the cattle, but the party ought to sue a writ de Proprietate Probanda; and so if the villain say that he is a freeman, &c., then the sheriff ought not to seize him, but then the lord ought to sue a Pone to remove the plea before the justices of the Common Pleas, or before the justices in eyer. But if the villain purchase a writ de Libertate Probuds before the lord hath sued the lord, if the villain confess unto the sheriff that he is justices in eyre. But if the villain purchase a writ the Libertate Probunda before the lord hath sued the Pome to remove the plea before the justices, then that writ of Libertate Probanda is a Supersedeas unto the lord, that he proceed not upon the writ Nativo Habendo till the eyre of the justices, and that the lord ought not to seize the villain in the mean time. —(Vol. I. p. 73.)

These authorities are not merely applicable to the rnesc authorities are not merely applicable to the general question of freedom; but they distinctly contemplate the case of fugitive slaves, and the snits at common laws for their rendition. Blackstone speaks of villains who 'ran away;' Hargrave of fugitive villains; Comyns of a villain 'who flies from his lord against his will;' and Fitzherbert of the proceedings of the lord 'when his villain is run from him.' The forms, writs, counts, pleadings and judgments, in these suits, are all preserved among the precedents of the common law. The writs are known as original writs, which the party on either side, at the proper stage, could sue out of right without showing cause. The writ of Libertale Probanda for a fugitive slave was in this form:

· Libertate Probanda. 'The king to the sheriff, &c. A. and B. her sister, have shown unto us, that whereas they are free womer and ready to prove their liberty, F. claiming them to be his neifs unjustly, vexes them; and therefore we com-mand you that if the aforesaid A. and B. shall make you secure, touching the proving of their liberty, then put that plea before our justices at the first as-

ples, the Liberty of every man was placed under the guard of Trial by Jury.

These things may seem new to us; but they must have been known to the members of the Convention, particularly to those from South Carolina, through whose influence the provision on this subject was adopted, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and Mr. Rutledge had studied law at the Temple, one of the English inns of Court. It would be a discredit to them, and also to other learned lawyers. one of the English line of Court. It would be a discredit to them, and also to other learned lawyers, members of the Convention, to suppose that they were not conversant with the principles and pre-cedents directly applicable to this subject, all of which are set down in works of acknowled weight, and at that time of constant professi mutual remedies of master and slave, all of which were regulated by the common law. Slaves sometimes then, as now, escaped from their masters. The claim for them after such escape was prosecuted by a 'suit at common law,' to which, as to every suit nn Westminster Hall. In a forensic effort of unsurpassed learning and elevation, which, of itself, vindicates for its author his great juridical name, Mr. Hargrave had fully made them known to such as were little acquainted with the more ancient sources. But even if we could suppose them unknown to the lawyers of the Convention, they are none the less annicable in determining the true meaning. applicable in determining the true meaning of the Constitution.

The conclusion, from this examination, is explicit.

Clearly and indisputably, in England, the country of the common law, a claim for a fugitive slave was the common law, a claim for a fugitive slave was 's smit at common law,' recognized 'among its old and settled proceedings.' To question this, in the face of authentic principles and precedents, would be preposterous. As well might it be questioned that a writ of replevin for a horse, or a writ of right for land, was 'suit at common law.' It follows, then, that this technical term of the Constitution, read in the illumination of the common law, naturally and necessarily embraces proceedings for the recovery of fugitive slaves, if any such be instituted or allowed under the Constitution. And thus, by the letter of the Constitution, in harmony with the

tion on two principal grounds; first, as a usurpation by Parliament of powers not belonging to it, and an infraction of rights secured to the Colonies; and

cases of property.

The public feeling was variously expressed. A Boston, on the arrival of the stamps, the shops were closed, the bells of the chirrches tolled, and the flags of the ships hing at half must. At Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, the bells were tolled, and notice given to the friends of Liberty to hold themselves in readiness to attend her funeral. At New York, a letter was received from Franklin, then in London, written on the day after the passage of the act, in a letter was received from Franklin, then in London, written on the day after the passage of the act, in which he said:— The sun of liberty is set. The obnoxious Act, headed 'Folly of England and Ruin of America,' was contemptuously hawked through the streets. The merchants of New York, inspired then by Liberty, resolved to import no more goods from England until the repeal of the Act; and their example was followed shorly afterwards by the merchants of Philadelphia and Boston. Bodies of patriots were organized everywhere under the name of 'Sons of Liberty.' The crators also spoke, Junes Otis with fiery tengue appealed *to Magna, Junes Otis with fiery tengue appealed *to Magna,

Of all the States, Virginia—whose shield bears the image of Liberty trampling upon chains—first declared herself by solemn resolutions, which the timid thought 'treasonable;' but which soon found a response. New York followed. Massachusetts came next, speaking by the pen of the inflexible Samuel Adams. In an Address from the Legislature to the Governor, the true grounds of opposition to the Stamp Act, coincident with the two radical objections to the Slave Act, are clearly set forth:

James Otis with fiery tongue appealed to Magne

'You are p'eased to say that the Stamp Act is an act of Parliament, and as such ought to be observed. This House, sir, has too great reverence for the Supreme Legislature of the nation to question its just authority. It by no means appertains to us to presume to adjust the boundaries of the power of Parliament; but boundaries there undoubtedly are. We hope we but boundaries there undoubtedly are. We hope we may, without offence, put your Excellency in mind of that most gricvous sentence of excommunication, solely denounced by the Church in the name of the sacred Trinity, in the presence of King Henry the Third and the estates of the realm, against all those who should make statutes on discussive them, being made, contrary to the liberties of Magna Charta. The Charta of this province invests the General Assembly with the power of making laws for its internal government and taxation; and this Charta has never been forfeited. The Parliament has a right to make all laws and taxation; and this Charta has never been forfeited. The Parliament has a right to make all laws
within the limits of their own Constitution.' * *
'The people complain that the Act vests a single
judge of Admiralty with a power to try and determine
their property in con roversies arising from internal
concerns, without a jury, contrary to the very expression of Magna Charta, that no freeman shall be
amerced, but by the oath of good and lawful men of
the vicinage.' * * 'We deeply regret that the
Parliament has seen fit to pass such an act as the
Stamp Act; we flatter ourselves that the hardships of
it will shortly appear to them in such a light, as shall
induce them in their wisdom to repeal it; in the mean
time, we must beg your Excellency to excuse us from doing time, we must beg your Excellency to excuse us from doing anything to assist in the execution of it.'

Thus, in those days, spoke Massachusetts! The parallel still proceeds. The unconstitutional Stamp Act was welcomed in the Colonies, by the tories of that day, precisely as the unconstitutional Slave Act has been welcomed by large and imperious numbers among us. Hutchinson, at that time Licutenant Governor and Judge in Mass chusetts, wrote to Ministers in England: 'The Stamp Act is received with as much decency as could be expected. It leaves no room for evasion, and will execute itself. Like the judges of our day, in charges to grand juies, he resolutely vindicated the act, and admonish ed 'the jurors and the people' to obey. Like governors, of our day, Bernard, in his speech to the legislature of Massachusetts, demanded unreasoning submission. 'I shall not,' says this British governor, 'enter into any disquisition of the policy of this act. I have only to say that it is an act of the Parliance of Great Parliance and I travet that the say act. I have only to say that it is an act of the Parliament of Great Britain; and I trust that the supremacy of that Parliament over all the members of their wide and diffused empire never was and never will be denied within these walls.' Like marshals of our day, the officers of the Customs made 'application for a military force to assist them in the execution of their duty.' The military were against the goods. A British waiter of attillers at New York people. A British major of artillery, at New York, exclaimed, in tones not unlike those now sometimes heard: 'I will cram the stamps down their throats with the end of my sword.' The plaborate answer

with the end of my sword. The sinborate answer of Massachusetts — a paper of historic grandeur—drawn by Samuel Adams, was pronounced 'the ravings of a parcel of wild enthusiasts.'

Thus, in those days, spoke the partisans of the Stemp Act. But their weakness soon became manifest. In the face of an awakened community, where discussion has free scope, no men, though surrounded by office and wealth, can long sustain injustice. Earth, water, nature, they may subdue; but truth ed by office and wealth, can long sustain injustice.
Earth, water, nature, they may subdue; but truth
they cannot subdue. Subtle and mighty, against all
efforts and devices, it fills every region of light
with its majestic prosence. The Stamp Act was discussed and understood. Its violation of constitucussed and understood. He violation of constitu-tional rights was exposed. By resolutions of legis-latures and of town meetings, by speeches and writ-ings, by public assemblies and processions, the country was rallied in peaceful phalanx against the execution of the act. To this great object, within the bounds of law and the Constitution, were bent all the energies of the land.

bounds of law and the constitution, were beat and the energies of the land.

And here Boston took the lead. Her records, at this time, are full of proud memorials. Informal instructions to her representatives, adopted manimously, 'having been read several times,' in town meeting at Faneuil Hall, the following rule of conduct was prescribed:

We, therefore, think it our indispensable duty, in justice to ourselves and posterity, as it is our undoubted privilege, in the most open and unreserved, but decent and respectful terms, to declare our greatest dissatisfaction with this law. And we think it incumbent upon you by no means to join in any public measures for countenancing and assisting in the execution of the same, but to use your best endeavors in the General Assembly, to have the inherent, inslienable rights of the people of this province asserted, and vindicated, and left upon the public record, that posterity may never have reason to charge the present times with the guilt of tamely giving them away. 'We, therefore, think it our indispensable duty, in

Virginia responded to Boston. Many of her justices of the peace surrendered their commissions, 'rather than aid in the enforcement of the law, or be instrumental in the overthrow of their country's liberties.'

As the opposition deepened, its natural tendency was to outbreak and violence. But this was carefully restrained. On one occasion in Boston, it showed itself in the lawlessness of a mob. But the town, at a public meeting in Fanceil Hall, called without delay, on the motion of the opponents of the Stamp Act, with James Otis as chairman, condemned Stamp Act, with James Otis as chairman, condemned the outrage. Eager in hostility to the execution of the act, Boston cherished municipal order, and constantly discountenanced all tunult, violence and ilegal proceedings. Her equal devotion to these two objects drew the praises and congratulations of other towns. In reply, March 27, 1766, to an address from the inhabitants of Plymouth, her own consciousness of duty done is thus expressed:

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Learn, now, from the diary of John Adams the re

. The year 1765 has been the most remarkable ver ny life. That enormous engine, fabricated by the tish Parliament, for battering down all the rights and liberties of America—I mean the Stamp act—has raised and spread through the whole continent a spirit that will be recorded to our honor with all future generations. In every colony, from Georgia to New Hampshire inclusively, the stamp distributors and in spectors have been compelled by the unconquerable rage of the people to renounce their offices. Such and so universal has been the resentment of the people, that every man who has dared to speak in favor of the or to soften the detestation in which they are held, how great soever his abilities and virtues had heen esteemed before, or whatsoever his fortune, con-nections, and influence had been, has been seen to sink

into universal contempt and ignominy.

The Stamp act became a dead letter. At the meeting of Parliament, numerous petitions were pro-sented, calling for its instant repeal. Franklin, at that time in England, while giving his famous testimony before the House of Commons, was asked whether he thought the people of America would submit to the Stamp act, if modified. His emphatic response was: 'No, never, unless compelled by of arms.' Chatham, yet weak with disease, but mighty in eloquence, exclaimed in ever-memorable words: 'We are told America is obstinate; America is almost in open rebellion. Sir, I rejoice that America has resisted. Three millions of people so dead to all the feelings of liberty, as voluntarily to submit to be slaves, would have been fit instruments to make slaves of all the rest. The Americans have been wronged; they have been driven to madness. I will beg leave to tell the House, in a few words, what is really my opinion. It is that the Slamp Act be repealed, absolutely, totally, and immediately. It was repealed. Within less than a year from its original discrepation. ginal passage, denounced and discredited, it was driven from the statute-book. In the charnel-house of history, with the unclean things of the past, it now rots. Thither the Slave act is destined to follow.

Sir, regarding the Stamp act carefully and cautiously, free from the animosities of the time, it is impossible not to see that, though gravely unconstitutional, it was at most an infringement of civil lib-erty only, not of personal liberty. There was an unjust tax of a few pence, with the chances of amerce-ments by a single judge without a jury; but, by no provision of this act was the personal liberty of any man assailed. Under it no freeman could be seized as a slave. Such an act, though justly obnoxious to every lover of constitutional liberty, cannot be viewed with the feelings of repugnance enkindled by a statute which assails the personal liberty of every man, and under which any freeman can be seized

Sir, in placing the Stamp act by the side of the Slave act, I do no injustice to that emanation of British tyranny. Both, indeed, infringe important rights; one of property—the other the vital right of all, which is to other rights as the soul is to the body, the right of a man to himself. Both are condemned; but their relative condemnation must be measured by their relative characters. As Freedom is more than property; as Man is above the dollar that he carns; as Heaven, to which we all aspire, is higher than the earth, where every accumulation of wealth must ever remain: so are the rights assailed by an American Congress higher than those once assailed by the British Parliament. And just in this degree must history condemn the Slave act more than the

Sir, I might here stop. It is enough in this place, and on this occasion, to show the unconstitutionality of this enactment. Your duty commences at once. All legislation hostile to the fundamental law of the land should be repealed without delay. But the argument is not yet exhausted. Even if this act could claim any validity or apology under the Constitu-tion, which it cannot, it lacks that essential support in the public conscience of the States, where it is to be enforced, which is the life of all law, and without

which any law must become a dead letter.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. Butler] was right, when, at the beginning of the session, he pointedly said, that a law which could be enforced only by the bayonet, was no law. Sir, it is idle to suppose that an act of Congress becomes effective, merely by compliance with the forms of legislation. thing more is necessary. The act must be in nony with the prevailing public sentiment of the munity upon which it bears. Of course, I do not suggest that the cordial support of every man or of every small locality is necessary; but I do mean that the public feelings, the public convictions, the public conscience must not be touched, wounded, lacerated, by every endeavor to enforce it.

With all these it must be so far in hard are guarded, it may be administered by the ordinary process of the Courts, without jeoparding the public peace or shocking good men. If this be true as a general rule—if the public support and sympathy be sential to the life of all law, this is especially th case in an enactment which concerns the important and sensitive rights of personal liberty. In conform-ity with this principle, the legislature of Massachusetts, by formal resolution, in 1850, with singular unanimity, declared:

. We hold it to be the duty of Congress to pass such laws only in regard thereto as will be maintained by are to be enforced.

The duty of consulting those sentiments was recognized by Washington. While President of the United States, at the close of his administration, he United States, at the close of his administration, he sought to recover a slave, who had fled to New Hampshire. His autograph letter to Mr. Whipple, the Collector of Portsmouth, dated at Philadelphia, Nov. 28, 1796, which I now hold in my hand, and which has never before seen the light, after describing the fugitive, and particularly expressing the desire of 'her mistress,' [Mrs. Washington,] for her return, employs the following decisive language:

'I do not mean, however, by this request, that such MOB OR RIOT, WHICH MIGHT BE THE CASE IF SHE HAS ADHERENTS, OR EVEN UNEAST SENSATIONS IN THE MINDS of Well-disposed CITIZENS. Rather than either of these should happen, I would forego her services altogether; and the example also, which is of infinite more importance.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Mr. Whipple, in his reply, dated at Portsmouth, Dec. 22, 1796, an autograph copy of which I have, recognizes the rule of Washington:

'I will now, sir, agreeably to your desire, send her to Alexandria, if it be practicable without the consequences which you except—that of exciting a riot or a mob, or creating uneasy sensations in the minds of well-disposed persons. The first cannot be calculated beforehand; it will be governed by the popular opinion of the moment, or the circumstances the arise in the transaction. The latter may be into and judged of by conversing with such persons, without discovering the occasion. So far as I have had opportunity, I perceive that different sentiments are entertained on this subject."

The fogitive never was returned, but lived age, down to a very rece period, a monument of the just forbearance of him whom we aptly call the Father of his country. It is true that he sought her return. This we must regret, and find its apology. He was at this time a gret, and that its spool, lie was at this time slaveholder. Though often with various degrees of force expressing himself against slavery, and promising his suffrage for its abolition, he did not set this wrong as he saw it at the close of his life, in th illumination of another sphere. n with various degrees of

From this act of Washington, still swayed by the From this act of Washington, still swayed by the policy of the world, I appeal to Washington writing his will. From Washington on earth, I appeal to Washington in heaven. Seek not by his name to justify any such effort. His death is above his life. His last restament cancels his authority as a slave-His last testament cancels his authority as a slave-holder. However he may have appeared before man, he went into the presence of God only as the liberator of his slaves. Grateful for this example, I am grate-ful also, that while a slaveholder, and seeking the return of a fugitive, he has left on permanent record rule of conduct, which, if adopted by his country, will make slavehunting impossible. The chances of a riot or mob, or 'wen uneasy sensations among lisposed persons,' are to prevent any such pur

Sir, the existing slave act cannot be enforced further, that the National Government is a Govern-

Not a case occurs without endangering the public pence. Workmen are brutally dragged from employments to which they are wedded by years of successful labor; husbands are ravished from employments from children. Everywhere there in disturbance; at Detroit, Boffalo, Harrisburg, Syracuse, Philadelphia, New York, Boston. At Burfalo the fugitive was cruelly knocked by a log of wood against a red hot stove, and his mock trial commenced while the blood still oozed from his wounded head. At Syracuse he was rescued by a sudden mob; so also at Boston. At Harrisburg the fugitive was shot; at Christiana the Slave Hunter was shot, At New York unprecedented excitement, always with uncertain consequences, has attended every case. Again at Boston a fugitive, according to the received report, was first falsely seized under pretex that he was a criminal, arrested only after a deadly struggle; guarded by officers who acted in violation. struggle; guarded by officers who acted in violation cause it was a denial of Trial by Jury ir of the laws of the State; tried in a Court House cases of property; that as Liberty is fa pulpits trembled and the whole people, not merely where it is to be executed, which is the life of all uneasy, but swelling with ill-suppressed indignation, for the sake of order and tranquility, without ingion require.

violence witnessed the shameful catastrophe.

Sir, thus far I have arrayed the objections to this

swine. Upstart commissioners, the mere mush-rooms of courts, vie and revie with each other. is the provision:— Now by indecent speed, now by harshness of manthe defence, and now by open, glaring wrong, they make the odious Act yet more odious. Clemency, make the odious Act yet more odious. Clemency, discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.' observed by the world. Not a ten, and bring does not harrow the souls of good men, and bring from the very language employed, it is obvious other.

suppress the atrocity of Algerine Slavery; that it sought to baffle Wilberforce's great effort for the abolition of the African slave trade; and that, by a surrender fugitives. Especially has this been the sordid compromise, at the formation of our Constitution it severally has the been the case with fugitives for Freedom. In mediæval tion, it exempted the same detested, Heaven-defying traffic from American judgment. And now representhe child of freedom, join in hunting the Slave. But the great heart of the people recoils from this enactment. It palpitates for the fugitive, and rejoices in his escape. Sir, I am telling you facts. The literature of the age is all on his side. The songs, more potent than laws, are for him. The poets, with voices of melady, are for Pools. songs, more potent than laws, are for him. The poets, with voices of melody, are for Freedom. Who could sing for Slavery? They who make the permanent opinion of the country, who mould would be country, who mould be country. permanent opinion of the country, who mould our youth, whose words, dropped into the soul, are the institutions of Massachusetts, among which, as far youth, whose words, dropped into the soul, are the germs of character, supplicate for the Slave. And now, sir, behold a new and heavenly nlly. A woman, inspired by Christian genius, enters the lists, like another Joan of Arc, and with marvellous power sweeps the chords of the popular heart. Now melting to tears, and now inspiring to rage, her work are considered to the intentions of Massachusetts, among which, as far back as 1643, was a compact of like nature with other New England States. Thus this provision is a compact, in language, in nature, in its whole history; as we have already seen it is a compact, according to the intentions of our Fathers and the genius of our institutions. werywhere touches the conscience, and makes the Slave Hunter more hateful. In a brief period, nearly 100,000 copies of Uncle Tom's Cabin have been already circulated. But this extraordinary and sudden success—surpassing all other instructions.

As a compact its execution depends absolutely upon the States, without any intervention of the nation. Each State, in the exercise of its own judgment, will delemine for itself the precise extent of the obligations den success—surpassing all other instances in the records of literature—cannot be regarded merely as the triumph of genius. Higher far than this, it is the testimony of the neonle, by an unprecedent in the property of the people, by an unprecedent in the property of the people, by an unprecedent in the property of the people. the testimony of the people, by an unprecedented act, against the Fugitive Slave Bill.

meaning, n. t clearly obvious, which takes away important personal rights; mindful that the parties to

These things I dwell upon as the incentives and tokens of an existing public sentiment, which renders this Act practically inoperative, except as a tremendous engine of terror. Sir, the sentiment is just. Even in the lands of slavery, the slave trader is loathed as an ignoble character, from whom the countenance is turned away; and can the Slave Hunter be more regarded while pursuing his prey in a land of Freedom? In early Europe, in barbarous days, while Slavery prevailed, a Hunting Mean of the delivered in Rutthe and the states are prohibited from any law charged, and on the establishment of the claim to his service, he is to be delivered in Rutthe and the states are prohibited from any law charged, and on the establishment of the claim to his service, he is to be delivered in Rutthe and the states are prohibited from any law charged, and on the establishment of the claim to his service, he is to be delivered in Rutthe and the rights of 'persons' under the Constitution; and especially mindful of the vigorous maxim of the common law, that he is cruel and impictually mindful of the vigorous from the constitution; and especially mindful of the vigorous maxim of the common law, that he is cruel and impictually maximal than the rights of 'persons' under the Constitution; and especially mindful of the vigorous maxim of the constitution; and especially mindful of the vigorous from the common law, that he is cruel and impictually maximal than the rights of 'persons' of course with all the rights of 'persons' of

I have said, sir, that this sentiment is just. And is it not? Every escape from Slavery necessarily and instinctively awakens the regard of all who love Freedom. The endeavor, though unsuccessful, are country said they belong to the great assent of employment these processes have slumbered in country said they belong to the great assent of and instinctively awakens the regard of all who love Freedom. The endeavor, though unsuccessful, reveals courage, manhood, character. No story is read with more interest than that of our own Lafayette, when, aided by a gallant South Carolinian, in defiance of the despotic ordinances of Austria, kindred to our Slave Act, he strove to escape from the bondage of Olmutz. Literature pauses with exultation over the struggles of Cervantes, the great Spaniard, while a slave in Algiers, to regain the liberty for which he says, in his immortal work, we ought to risk life itself, Slavery being the greatest evil that can fall to the lot of man.' Science, delight, that Arago, the astronomer and philosopher devoted republican, also—was redeemed from held to service; that his service was due to the barbarous Slavery to become one of her greatest claimant; that he had escaped from the State where cons. Religion rejoices serenely, with joy unspeak, the strength of the traffickers in human flesh, this illustrious frenchman was subjected to every vileness of treatment, like a horse, compelled to open his mouth, to the strength of the traffickers in the part of the traffickers in human flesh, this illustrious frenchman was subjected to every vileness of treatment, like a horse, compelled to open his mouth, to show his teeth to test to the control of the question to what classes of persons, according to just rules of interpretation, the phrase 'persons held to service was due, and also proof of the trues of the State under which he was held. Stigl further, to the Courts of each State must belong the determination of the question to what classes of persons, according to just rules of interpretation, the phrase 'persons held to service was due, and also proof of the trues of the State under which he was held. Stigl further, to the Courts of each State must belong the determination of the question to what classes of persons, according to just rules of interpretation, the phrase 'persons, developed to every vileness of treatment, like a horse, compelled to every vileness of treatment, the state under which he was held. Stigl further, the State under which he was held. Stigl further, the State under which he was held. Stigl further, the state under which he was held. Stigl further, the state under which he was due, and also proof of the trues of the courts of each State under which he was due, and also proof of the trues of the courts of each State under which he was due, and also proof of the trues of the courts of each State under which he was due, and also proof of the trues of the courts of each State under which he was due, and also proof of the trues of the courts of each State under which he was due, and also proof of the trues of the courts of each State under which he was due, and also proof of the trues of the courts of the courts of each State under which he was due, and also proof of the trues of the sons. Religion rejoices serenely, with joy unspeak-Frenchman was subjected to every vileness of treat-ment, like a horse, compelled to open his mouth, to show his teeth, to trot, to ren, to exhibit his strength in lifting burthens, and then, like a horse, legally lifting burthens, and then, like a horse, legally in lifting burthens, and then, like a horse, legally sold in market overt. Passing from master to master, after a protracted servitude, he achieved his freedom, and regaining France, commenced that resplendent career of charity by which he is placed respiendent career of charity oy which he is piaced among the great names of Christendoin. Princes and orators have lavished panegyrics upon this fugitive slave; and the Catholic Church, in homage to his extraordinary virtues, has introduced him into

- Who could refrain That had a heart to love, and in that heart Courage to make his love known?

Rude and ignorant they may be; but in their very efforts for Freedom, they claim kindred with all that is noble in the Past. They are among the heroes of our age. Romance has no stories of more thrillof our age. Romance has no stories of more thrilling interest than theirs. Classical antiquity has preserved no examples of adventurous trial more worthy of renown. Among them are men whose names will be treasured in the annals of their race. By the eloquent voice they have already done much

ment palsies your enactment.

And now, sir, let us review the field over which we have passed. We have seen that any compromise, finally closing the discussion of Slavery under the Constitution, is tyrannical, absurd, and impotent; that as Slavery can exist only by virtue of positive law, and as it has no such positive support in the Constitution, it cannot exist within the National jurisdiction; that the Constitution nowhere recognises property in man, and that, according to its true interpretation, Freedom and not Slavery is national, while Slavery and not Freedom is sectional; that, in this spirit, the National Government was first organized under Washington, himself an Abolitionists, surrounded by Abolitionists, while the whole country, by its Church, its Colleges, its Literature, and all its best voices, was united against Slavery, and the national flag at that time nowhere within the National Territory covering a single slave; still philosophy in early Europe, a name of intellectual and philosophy in early Europe, a name of intellectual and philosophy in early Europe, a name of intellectual and philosophy in early Europe, a name of intellectual and philosophy in early Europe, a name of intellectual and philosophy in early Europe, a name of intellectual and philosophy in early Europe, a name of intellectual and philosophy in early Europe, a name of intellectual and philosophy in early Europe, a name of intellectual and provided the provided philosophy in early Europe, a name of intellectual and provided provided the provided prov

Sir, the existing slave act cannot be enforced without violating the precept of Washington. Not merely uneasy sensations of well-disposed persons, is no power to support Slavery, this institution cannot be rate of the derivate clades.

— hoc fonte derivate clades
In patriam populumque fluxit.

Note case occurs without endangering the public. Not a case occurs without endangering the public have seen that it was not one of the original comsurrounded by chains contrary to the common law; property, so is the outrage perpetrated by the Ameri-finally surrendered to Slavery by trampling on the can Congress far above that perpetrated by the Brit-criminal process of the State, under an escort in jish Parliament; and, finally, that the Slave act has violation again of the laws of the State, while the not that support in the public sentiment of the States.

violence witnessed the shameful catastrophe.

With every attempt to administer the Slave Act, and the false interpretations out of which it has it constantly becomes more revoluing, particularly in its influence on the agents it enlists. Pitch cannot be touched without defiement, and all who lend be touched without defiement, and all who lend of the provisions of the Constitution under which. themselves to this work seem at once and unconsciously to lose the better part of man. The spirit of the law passes into them, as the devil entered the light of reason and of Freedom, and we cannot

No person held to service or labor in one State, Now by indeeded speed, now by crippling the defence, and now by open, glaring wrong, they make the odious Act yet more odious. Clemency, discharged from such service or labor in one case, and now by open, glaring wrong, they make the odious Act yet more odious.

tears of sympathy to the eyes, also—those other tears which 'patriots shed o'er dying laws.'

Sir, I shall speak frankly. If there be an exception to this feeling, it will be found chiefly with a peculiar class. It is a sorry fact that the 'mercantile interest,' in its unpardonable selfishness, twice interest,' in its unpardonable selfishness, twice and the principles of jurisprudence, it is a compact. According to the examples of other countries, and the principles of jurisprudence, it is a compact. All arrangements for the extradition of fugitives. All arrangements for Europe, cities refused to recognise this obligation in favor of persons even under the same National Government. In 1531, while the Netherlands and

These things I dwell upon as the incentives and whom it is applicable are regarded as 'persons,' of

ous days, while Slavery prevailed, a Henting Master nach jagender Herr, as the Germans called him, was held in aversion. Nor was this all. The fugitive was welcomed in the cities, and protected to describe the control of each State. It may be done by virtue of express legislation, in which event any Legislative. his service, he is to be delivered up. against the pursuit. Sometimes vengeance awaited the Hunter. Down to this day, at Revel, now a Russian city, a sword is proudly preserved with which a Hunting Boron was belonded as the state. It may be done by virtue of express legislation, in which event any Legislature, justly careful of Personal Liberty, would surround the fugitive with every shield of the law and Constitution. But may be done by virtue of expression to the function of the law and Constitution. Russian city, a sword is proudly preserved with which a Hunting Baron was beheaded, who, in violation of the municipal rights of this place, seized a fugitive slave. Hostile to this Act as our public sentiment may be, it exhibits no trophy like this. The State laws of Massachusetts have been violated in the seizure of a fugitive slave; but no sword, like that of Revel, now hangs at Boston. all her manifold triumphs, throbs with pride and require stringent proof by competent witnesses un

propose, as in the cases of Naturalization and Bankruptcy, to empower the National Government to es-tablish an uniform rule for the rendition of fugitives is placed from labor, throughout the United States; they did Princes his extraordinary virtues, has introduced him into the company of saints.

Less by genius or eminent services, than by sufferings, are the fugitive slaves of our country now commended. For them every sentiment of humanity is aroused:

We have a commend of company of saints.

Any way with this service; they did not venture to offend the country, and particularly the Northern States, by any such assertion of a hateful right. They were content, under the sanctions of compact, to leave it to the public sentiment of the States.

There, I insist, it shall remain.

Mr. President I have

point yet remains, which I should not leave untouched, and which justly belongs to the close. The Slave Act violates the Constitution, and shocks the Public Conscience. With modesty, and yet with firmness, let me add, sir, it offends against the Divine Law. No such enactment can be entitled to supnames will be treasured in the annals of their race. By the eloquent voice they have already done much to make their wrongs known, and to secure the respect of the world. History will soon lend them her avenging pen. Proscribed by you during life, they will proscribe you through all time. Sir, already judgment is beginning. A righteous public sentiment palsies your enactment.

ble authors infallibility. To assume that they are always in conformity with those of God, is presumptuously and impiously to exalt man to an equality with God. Clearly human laws are not always in conformity; or can they ever be beyond question from each individual. Where the conflict is open, as if Congress should command the perpetuation of murder, the office of conscience, as petration of murder, the office of conscience, as

renown, the eloquent Abelard, in Latin verses adsal injunction :-

Jussa potestatis terrenæ discutienda Cœlestis tibi mox perficienda acias. Siquis divinis jubeat contraria jussis Te contra Dominum pactio nulla trahat.

of Pilgrim's Progress, when imprisoned for dis-obedience to an earthly statute. Better suffer in-justice than do it. Better be the victim than the instrument of wrong. Better be even the poor slave, not solely on the ground of their hostility to the returned to bondage, than the unhappy Commisoner. There is, sir, an incident of history, which sug-

gests a parallel, and affords a lesson of fidelity. Under the triumphant exertions of that Apostolic Ispanese, amounting to as many as two hundred thousand—among their princes, generals, and the flower of the nobility—were converted to Christianity. Afterwards, amidst the frenzy of civil war, Pagan law of a Pagan land. But the delighted historian records, that scarcely one from the multitudes of converts was guilty of this apostacy. The law of man was set at naught. Imprisonment, torture, death, were preferred. Thus did this people refuse on the painted image. Sir, multitudes ill not be less steadfast in refusing to

trample on the living image of their Redeemer.

Finally, sir, for the sake of peace and tranquillity, cease to shock the Public Conscience; for the sake of the Constitution, cease to exercise a power which is nowhere granted, and which violates rights expressly secured. Leave this question where such meetings, is specious but of no force; for both it was left by our fathers at the formation of our National Government, in the absolute control of the States, the appointed guardians of Personal Liberty. Repeal this enactment. Let its terrors no longer rage through the land. Mindful of the lowly whom it pursues, mindful of the good men perplexed by its ing the comparatively short period for which the Hall requirements; in the name of Charity, in the name of the Constitution, repeal this enactment, totally and without delay. Be inspired by the example of admonished by those words of Oriental piety— Beware of the groans of the stance has it ever been alleged that it interfered with heart; for a solitary sigh has power to overset a any political demonstration. It is held precisely at

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, SEPT. 24, 1852.

STATE FREE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. fused throughout the land, so that no slave shall This Convention was held at Lowell on the 15th clank his chains on the American soil, it should have nstant, and, notwithstanding the highly unfavorable been granted without hesitation. We sincerely hope, state of the weather, was attended by one of the larg- for the historical reputation of Boston, that the Mayor est and most enthusiastic gatherings ever witnessed in and Aldermen will reverse their decision. the Commonwealth. The delegation from Worcester and the West filled fourteen long cars, whose approach was heralded by a variety of elegant banners, bearing appropriate inscriptions. The Convention was called to order by Hon. Henry Wilson, and Hon. Stephen C. Phillips elected to preside. Both of these gentlemen, together with the Hon. Charles Sumner, Hon.
Horace Mann, Hon. Amasa Walker, Hon. Anson

On balloting for Governor, the vote stood as follows: -Whole number of votes, 761. Necessary to a violated, he asked the reason of his exclusion. It could choice, 381. Horace Mann had 401; Henry Wilson, 1259; Charles Allen, 59; Amass Walker, 31; J. G. 14 was because of opinions honestly cherished. The effect of this opening was instant and profound. It disalfrey, 8; Rodney French, 2; Charles F. Adams, solved the ice of preju 1. Mr. Mann was then unanimously accepted as the heart to his side.

the candidate for Lieutenant Governor. This was Duty of a Christian Scholar in a Republic.' The morale of the address was this: That the Christian Christian

were the following :-

That no man can own another man—That the Fugitive Slave Law must be repealed—That slavery in
the District of Columbia must be abolished—That
Slavery must be prohibited in the Territories—That
all ngw States must be Free States.—That the Indegrand an ord and intellectual interpleting
unsurpassed—which calmly interrogated all human organizations—he held the vast audience as under the pendence of Hayti must be acknowledged-That the spell of an enchanter. He studiously preserved th

tainly made a fortunate selection in their candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, and appear to be animated by a very hopeful spirit. We expect to see a strong vote polled for Mr. Mann, who deserves to LUCT STONE, of this State, appears to have won the at the polls in November.

WEBSTER CONVENTION.

A Convention of those favorable to the non of a Webster Electoral Ticket was held in Faneuil was about one-third full. Henry Lyman, of Watertown, was chosen President. A Committee, consisting of Charles C. Torrey, Archibald Wilson, and Hubbard Winslow, was appointed to prepare an address to the Whigs of Massachusetts,

This address coquettes with the Hunker Democrats, denounces Scott's nomination as a clique manœuvre, declares Mr. Webster to be the candidate of a majority of the Whig party, shakes Scott down to the position of a mere soldier, and snarls at the coa-

At the evening session, a Webster Electoral Ticket was presented, and adopted.

Now that Mr. Webster is nominated, (says the Worcester Spy,) Rev. Mr. Winslow will have an opportunity to dry his pillow-case.

COURSE OF ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES .- The Salem Female A. S. Society has satisfactorily completed its arrangements for its annual course of lectures, which is to commence early in October. Among the speakers secured is Miss SALLIE HOLLEY, whose lecture will be delivered on Sunday evening, Oct. 10. She will draw a much larger audience than can be accommodated in the Lyceum Hall, if the people of Salem are duly apprised of her persuasive eloquence.

SUMNER'S SPEECH. Our readers are now put in en tire possession of Mr. Sumner's speech, with his last revision of it. It contains valuable historical matter, and ably demonstrates the unconstitutionality of the regular that it exhibits some false glossinspiration, though it has some pointed retorts. es, and, in our opinion, utterly fails to relieve the American Constitution, government and people from can Anti-Slavery Society. This is a mistake. That the charge of upholding and perpetuating the hideou sys'em of slavery at the South.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR. At a meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen of Bos on, on Monday afternoon

Jussa potestatis terreræ discutienda
Cœlestis tibi mox perficienda acias.
Siquis divinis jubeat contraria jussis
Te contra Dominum pactio nulla trahat.

The mandates of an earthly power are to be discussed; those of Heaven must at once be performed; nor can any agreement constrain us against God. Such is the rule of morals. Such, also, by the lips of judges and sages, has been the proud declaration of the English law, whence our own is derived. [In this conviction patriots have fearlessly braved unjust commands, and martyrs have died.

And now, sir, the rule is commended to us. The good citizen, as he thinks of the shivering fugitive, guilty of no crime, pursued, hunted down like a beast, while praying for Christian help and deliverance, and as he reads the requirements of this act, is filled with horror. Here is a despotic mandate, 'to aid and assist in the prompt and efficient execution of this law.' Again let me speak frankly. Not rashly would I set myself against any provision of law. This grave responsibility I would not lightly assume. But here the path of duty is clear. By the Supreme Law, which commands me to do no injustice; by the comprehensive Christian Law of Brotherhood; by the Constitution, which I have sucora to support; I am sound to provide the succert of Pilgrim's Progress, when imprisoned for disobedience to an earthly statute. Better suffer incoded in the propose of holding an anti-slavery first therein; said the petition of John B. The Committee on Public Ruildings, to whom was referred the petition of Like of Fancuil Hall ten days from the 14th of Docember next, for the purpose of holdings and the petition of John B. The Committee in; and the petition of John B. The Committee in; and the petition of John B. The Committee in; and the petition of John B. The Committee in; and the petition of John B. The contract of the ball was granted to the town of Boston was that the citizene; shout the six of the Angel Cammand and other meetings for the election of which the hall was granted to the town The Committee on Public Buildings, to whom referred the petition of F If the Committee had undisguisedly stated their

anti-slavery movement. It is true, the Catholic application for the Hall was also rejected at the same time: but they had no other alternative-for it would have been an act of official proscription too gross and lesuit, St. Francis Xavier, large numbers of the too offensive, to have granted to the latter body of petitioners what they had denied to another. There was this difference, however, in the two cases :-- the Catholics asked that the use of the Hall might be religious persecution arose, and the penalty of death religious persecution arose, and the penalty of death was denounced against all who refused to trample petitioners only in compliance with the scale of prices upon the effigy of the Redeemer. This was the fixed by the city authorities, which would have brought Pagan law of a Pagan land. But the delighted his- to the city treasury nearly gour HUNDRED POLLARS: to the city treasury nearly FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS ; but of which sum the city must be defrauded by this refusal of Fancuil Hall. Will our tax-paying citizens look at this fact in a sensible and practical manner? multitudes No favor was asked in regard to the Anti-Slavery Bazaar ; but a liberal sum was offered for the Hall, to the full extent deemed sufficient by 'the powers that be.' The plea, that the Hall should be used, as far as

> possible, for holding political meetings,' and that the inviolable granting of the two petitions would interfere with the State and the Presidential elections will be consummated several weeks prior to the time specified in the petitions; so that there is not the remotest probability that any political emergency will arise, durname was asked, to require a public meeting to be held within its walls. During the several periods at which the Hall has

been occupied by the Anti-Slavery Bazaar, in no inthat period of the year when all political excitement has ended, whether relating to State or national objects.

We regret that the Hall cannot be obtained, as there is no other building so well adapted to the Bazaar, in regard to size and locality. The Bazaar, in an artistic as well as philanthropic point of view, has always been in the highest degree creditable to the city; and as its object is, to cause that liberty. which Faneuil Hall was erected to uphold, to be dif-

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Referring to the Address delivered before the A delphi Society at Williamstown, by Mr. Phillips, the Greylock Sentinel says :-

Although rather late to speak of this address, we Burlingame, Rodney French, Esq., and others, very ably and eloquently addressed the great assembly, and elicited many cheers.

On balloting for Governor, the vote stood as follows: Whale Could the hunkerism of Massachu eandidate for Governor.

Hon. E. L. Reyes moved that Hon. Amasa Walker, of North Brookfield, be unanimously nominated as But we cannot now speak of this. His subject was, the Among the Resolutions adopted, on the occasion, were the following:

That no man can own another man—That the FuThat no man can own another rights of our colored citizens, going to other States, must be protected — That, in the course of God's providence, nothing can be called final which is wrong.

The 'Free Democracy' of Massachusetts have certainly made a fortunate assection in their candidates.

MERITED TRIBUTE. Our estimable and accomplished co-laborer, Miss

receive the suffrage of every man who shall be found respect and applause of all who listened to her efforts at the Woman's Rights Convention at Syracuse. The associate editor of Douglass's Paper (John Thomas, Esq.) says- Miss Stone, by the clarion tones of her voice, her touching pathos, the concentration of he ever ready and sparkling intellect, and her occasional Hall, Boston, on Wednesday, 15th inst. The Hall transports of oratory, carried her audience above the earth, thrilled their hearts, and made herself their fa vorite.' The Syracuse League has the following no tice of her anti-slavery lecture in that place :-

LUCY STONE'S SPEECH ON SLAVERY .- LUCY Sto of Massachusetts, made a speech, last Sunday evening, in the City Hall, in Syracuse, on the subject of slavery. The whole city gathered to hear her, but only those who could get into the hall, heard her, of course. Hundreds went away because the hall had been filled before their arrival. Hers was nearer our conceptions of angel eloquence than any we evi-heard. She seemed to breathe upon the great assem-bly the spirit of a higher than mortal sphere. Neve-have we known an audience so absolutely in the pos-

have we known an audience so absolutely in the pos-session of the orator. She threw her voice over the assembly, and swayed it with pity, and grief, and scorn, and indignation, as if it was the helpless play-thing of her inspiration.

We will not attempt to give any idea of this ad-dress. It is impossible to do it. We think that the Whigs and Democrats who heard it, will feel their hands tremble and their cheeks tinge with shame, when they drop their tickets for the representatives of their separate platforms. It is woman, or angel

of their separate platforms. It is woman, or angel only, who can put an audience to such a test.

We have only to say to the whole country, far and near, don't regard any reasonable sacrifices you may be obliged to make, for an opportunity to hear Lucy Stone discourse on slavery, or anything else.

THE BIBLE DISCUSSION. We give, this week, th concluding portion of Mrs. E. Wilson's reply to Joseph Barker, respecting the plenary inspiration and authority of the Scriptures. It lacks condensation and its tone is altogether too sareastic and contempt uous; nor does it meet the real issue as to plenar; W. represents Mr. Barker as an agent of the Ameri-Society is no more responsible for his Bible views than the American Board of Commissioners.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION AT IT.

FRIEND GARRISON: Your readers h. synopsis of the doings of the recent Wor Convention at Syracuse. I wish it were trace, on paper, its living spirit. The City crowded, from first to last, with earness active workers. The Convention prote tings through three days, comm A. M., and not closing until past 9 o' evening. Yet, notwithstanding the long a the fee at the door, the interest contin until the hall was so thronged as to give physical discomfort, especially in the ever

Rev. Samuel J. May had rendered in vice by preparing the way. He had dead could be done beforehand, to make the worthy of the cause; and when it came was with us co-operating so heartily, seemed as though he must have felt, in son, the crushing pressure of those wicked law enstoms, under which the soul of woman centuries has struggled. Indeed, he knows the · Woman's cause is man's:

They rise or sink together, Dwarfed or godlike, bond or free.

We had, also, the benignant presence of Ger Smith—his words of cheer and his 'material aid Other men came voluntarily as helpers, recogni the movement as one for the good of the ran. honorable women' there were 'not a few': Mn Mott, Mrs. Rose, Antoinette Brown, Paulina W. Da. vis, E. Oakes Smith, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Nichols, and Mrs. Price. Besides these, came others-new r Mrs. Price, Design, of Manlius, Mrs. Jeakins, of Wa. terloo, both showing careful study, and a compr sive view of the subject. The largest liberty of the cussion was enjoyed, subject only to the law of he nevolence. You can readily see how, under such in cumstances, a cause so holy, with such helpers, should have made the occasion one of most intense intense From the ranks of those who, at first, arowed then. selves enemies, we received donations in money, and what is better, a pledge which came from the heat of active co-operation.

Before we left Syracuse, a meeting was called to form a mutual improvement society among the wamen, who recognise the fact, that 'knowledge is perer.' So soon has the good seed taken root! Mayie yield an abundant harvest. The only opposition we enco

men. By far the larger part of the men present, proved themselves friendly. Mr. J. B. Brigham expressed his dissent from the positions taken, quite decidedly, though in a gentlemanly manner. The audience a dently felt, before the discussion closed, that both his fears and the reason for them had little foundation,

The other opposer was the Rev. Junius L. Hath, who, having obtained the floor, under the pretence, wishing to discuss the Bible position of women, is gan by demanding, whether the Convention regarded the Bible as an inspired book! Mrs. Mott replied that as that question had not been before the Com vention, no decision had been expressed in regard a it; still he persisted in his demand. Mrs. Mott again assured him that the Convention was not called to a tle theological questions. At once he began to mon our positions, with some show of decency, at first then to ridicule, and at last he descended to the of language so gross, that, in the midst of hisses cries of shame from men, Mrs. Mott called him to m der. He said he had only three lines more, but with the quiet dignity natural to her, she replied, 'N another word!' So he vielded to one greater himself. No one could fail to see, that though claimed inspiration for the Bible, he knew nothing that religion, which is first pure. Rev. Mr. Hate was the only disturber we had, and even he aided in directly, by showing how very weak is the opposit to our cause. The discussions, with this single to ception, were high-toned, worthy of the craw and the place. Much of its interest was due to our exce lent President.

The hospitality of the citizens seemed without it, and to them, too, is the cause deeply indebted. The publishing committee intend to have a full port of the proceedings ready for circulation in a fer weeks.

Yours, for human good, LUCY STONE. West Brookfield, Sept. 21, 1852.

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MEETING IN DARTMOUTH.

At a meeting held in Academy Hall, South I mouth, on the evening of the 1st inst., to hear t Gray was called to the Chair, and Jededish Shaw a pointed Secretary. The recital of Capt. D's capture, imprisonment and release, was listened to with de interest. Speeches were made by Rev. J. Brown, Dartmouth, Rev. L. Collins and E. R. Johnson of this city, who offered the following Resolution, which was

unanimously adopted :-Resolved, That we, the citizens of Dartme Resolved, Inat we do most cordially estable the hand of fellowship to Capt. Daniel Dray that we deeply sympathize with him, and that we deeply sympathize with him, and the sympathize with him, and the sympathize with him so on his ur quota of material aid, and bid him go on hi rejoicing, always trusting in the potent arm of a and righteousness, which will crown his labor a

abundant success. The meeting was very fully attended, and a de interest was manifested in its objects and purposes. Capt. Drayton was the guest of that tried fra to the oppressed, Capt. William Anthony, of Soul

A CARD.

To the Editor of the Liberator :-On the eve of leaving this city for my home Philadelphia, after a short but very pleasant soy among the freedom-loving people of the old State, I desire to express (through the columns your valuable journal) my heart-felt gratitude-ût to the Committee who so long and so faithfully exch ed themselves for my liberation; and secondly, those who, since my release, have extended to me fraternal hand, and kindly contributed to relieve necessities of my family. Wherever I have been the State, whether in public assemblies or prit circles, among the most humane and virtuous por of the community, my reception has been warm hearty, as a sufferer in the cause of down-trobb liberty. The sympathy thus extended to me, and verdict thus rendered, (together with the spirit voice of a good conscience,) make my long imp ment at Washington seem of very little mo confirm the declaration of a noble poet, that

Stone walls do not a prison make, Nor iron bars a cage.

My health, which has been so seriously impairs by my confinement, is slowly improving; but whether er it will ever again be fully restored is somewhat at

certain, and not at all probable. The following is the amount of p have received in Massachusetts:-- From friends Boston, \$75,00; ditto in N. Bedford, (including \$15. contributed at a meeting of colored friends,) \$15. do. in Nuntucket, \$23,00; do. in Lartmouth, \$18.5 do in Lynn, \$21,00; a friend in Dorchester, \$1,60. do in Peacham, VI., (by letter) \$1,00. Total, \$211.

During his stay in this city and vicini Capt. Drayton made a very favorable impression up all to whom he was introduced, as a truly good at and one actuated by humane and upright man We hope he will receive additional pscuniary aid a gradgingly, as he is in a very decilitated combinated and has a large family to provide for. He is not a many to blow his own trumpet, but modest and retime He will be at the 'rescue' meeting at Syracus.

He had done all that make the Convent

ether, bond or free, ant presence of Gereit as helpers, recognizing good of the race. Of the race of the race, of the race, of the race, partial with the partial and the race of the nea, Mrs. Nichols, and came others-new retudy, and a compreh e largest liberty of disonly to the law of br ee how, under such c

meeting was salled society among the wo-hat 'knowledge is powed token root! May if

ith such helpers, should

f most intense inter

at first, avowed the

onations in money, and

the men present, prov-J. B. Brigham expressed taken, quite decided ion closed, that both his had little foundation. Rev. Junius L. Hate r, under the pretence of k! Mrs. Mott replied. expressed in regard to nand. Mrs. Mott again the midst of hisses and Mott called him to orree lines more, but with her, she replied, 'Not led to one greater than to see, that though he ible, he knew nothing of pure. Rev. Mr. Hatch d, and even he aided iny weak is the opposition no, with this single ex-rthy of the cause and of

ens seemed without lin ause deeply indebted .atend to have a full re for circulation in a few LUCY STONE.

st was due to our excel

1852. ARTMOUTH.

my Hall, South Dart-1st inst., to hear the Drayton, Mr. John and Jedediah Shaw aplistened to with deep e by Rev. J. Brown, of

nd E. R. Johnson of this

Resolution, which was izens of Dartmouth, in most cordially extend Capt. Daniel Drayton: cith him, and will give to did him go on his way ne potent arm of train I crown his labors with

attended, and a deep bjects and purposes. st of that tried friend am Anthony, of South

D. osron, Sept. 18, 1852.

city for my home in

very pleasant sojourn copic of the ald Bay rough the columns of art-felt gratitude-fire, and so faithfully exert-on; and secondly, to all have extended to me the stributed to relieve the herever I have been in e assemblies or private me and virtuous portion on has been warm cause of down-trodden extended to me, and the er with the approving take my long impris very little moment, and oble poet, that

prison make, so seriously impaired improving; but wheth-

e. of pecuniary aid I etts :- From friends in dford, (including \$10,60 loved friends,) \$82,13; in Dartmouth, \$18,26; in Dorchester, \$1,00; \$1,00. Total, \$221,38. ANIEL DRAYTON.

his city and vicinity. vorable impression upes d, as a truly good man, and upright motires. de for. He is not a man modest and retiring.

ANTI-SLAVERY EXPERIENCE IN LEO-MINSTER:

inn: On Saturday last, I went

acter of the U. S. Constitution, showing

ry character by reference to the docu-

by the manner in which that instrument

epreted and executed for sixty years;

issions of such anti-slavery politicians

Adams, Joshua R. Giddings, John P.

are Mann, and Charles Sumner. . The

agreed to legalize the piratical slave trade

or cears; to suppress, by the power of the

ke to gain their freedom, as our Fathers had

to give to the slave breeders of the South a

ndence of the despotic Purliament of Great

rity in Congress, founded on the abhor-

de of 'property representation'; and they

to make the Free States bunting ground,

the man-stealer might, without restraint,

sand Browns, whose manliness should im-

to escape from the degradation and woes of

provisions have been executed without

ed bondage. We are to remember, also, that

aff years, those provisions of the Constitu-

hick are noble and worthy of being cherished,

en disregarded and trampled under foot by

iles Corpus, the 'rights of Massachusetts

in the Slave States, &c., &c., provided for in

tion, have been set at nought by the slave-

soligarchy to which the American Govern-

been committed ever since that compromis-

intion went into operation. What folly

pinality to call this . the Charter of Free-How clear the duty of repudiating this wick

set of 'the Fathers'! How manifest the

ion, that we can effectually oppose slavery

alders !! Of this compact, John Q. Ad-

etaity of their dominion over their The first was the immunity, for twenty years, erring the African slave trade; the second was ipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an en-

positively prohibited by the laws of God, from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

eracy, is to insult the understanding o It is doubly tainted with the infection o

when the state of popular representation, of a repre-ation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under ame of persons. . . To call government thus con-

win the slave representation over that of the

perpetuation of SLAVERY THE VI-

AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA

Such, also, is the testimony of all the anti-slavery

thers of Congress, who have spoken on this topic

ner admits, in his splendid and profound argu-

recently given in the Senate, that the Constitu-

rovides for the rendition of fugitive slaves, or

cent proof being shown that they had been held

is in slavery, and had escaped therefrom. He

argues, with Rantoul, Mann and Giddings, that

ress has nothing to do with the matter, because

is one of the rights reserved to the States. It is a

nd, what do we gain ? Can the true man promis

support a Constitution, which imposes upon the

is the obligation of sending the fugitive back to

schains? That is quite as abhorrent to Justice and

siness as is the attempt of Congress to execute

wicked principle. The fact is, the right to life

of God and the brother of all God-created intelligen-

ce. The Constitution can neither give to me nor

take from me a right bestowed upon me by my heav-

upts to do this, in respect to one member of the great

otherhood, be he or she rich or poor, learned or

rent,-robs and lies against the Holy Ghost-

of the feet of those coming to carry to its Gehenna

is stricken corpse of the loathsome monster, are al-

Charles Sumner speaks of 'the Fathers' as aboli

nis's! Statesmen and priests, scholars and arti-

its, as he would have us believe, were then all oppos

slavery! Indeed! Slaveholders opposed to sla-

The framers of a pro-slavery government abo-

opposed to it? 'By their fruits ye shall kno-

said the Great Tescher. Try men by their

or himself-will profess to love and cherish vir-

Tried by this measure, all men in the Free

s are, to-day, abolitionists. Every man is senti-

ally opposed to slavery; the Fathers were noth-

principle sufficient to take hold of this horrible

ad put it forever away. Such anti-slavery sen-

tal as theirs is worth just nothing at all. Give

John C. Calhoun, ratter than such anti-slavery

fomisers as 'the Fathers' were, and as their

Such thoughts as these were presented to the ' Free

mad for the overthrow of slavery was also stated.

they were urged to aid with heart, hand and

in this moral agitation, which has the 'Rock

ges' as its foundation, and the universal purifi-

the close of the lecture, they organized and ap-

delegates to attend the State Convention at

paster of the Orthodox church in Leominster,

nd to be one of the Whig anti-slavery preachers,

egate to this Convention. He was voted into

onsible office. Thereupon the said 'Rever-

rose, and delivered himself as follows: 'I am

ach of a politician. I must decline the honor

hat been convinced by the lecturer, this even-

at in his argument attempting to show that the

editation is a pro-slavery compact. I was born,

such an understanding that the Constitution is an

Jeffert is to bring the government back to this

waid hope from the maturer efforts of this 'Rever-

On Tuesday evening, I invited this remarkable

hin to a discussion of the character of the American

nion, and the true method of abolishing

thean Slavery. He did not then accept, and I

time he will never do so manly a thing as to de-

fend his views by a fair public discussion.

front charter of freedom."

stery document. In that belief I have lived so and in that helief I expect to die. My hope and

harter of freedom.' Did you ever hear of a markably preoccious baby? What may not the

At the same time, I wish to say that I

Standing the Convention of the Free Democracy

Some one nominated the 'Rev. Mr. Bing-

of the heavens of Humanity for its object.

as of the so called Free States are to-day.

Their sentimentality did not crystalize

sions, and each man will make out a very good

Why did they not abolish slavery, if they

sly at the door

my and happiness, is mine because I am the child

er of State jurisdiction. Well, suppose we grant

ses and conclusion are incontrovertibly

me the commencement of the anti-slavery agitation

a the ground of ' no Compromise and no Union

T'Yes! it cannot be denied-the slaveholding the South prescribed, as a condition of their to the Constitution, three special provisions to

Executive, and Judiciary. The 'jury trial,'

seize, manacle and re-enslave the fugitive

vernment, any effort which the slaves

than her share of a liberal entertainment on the occasion. Her only compensation, and all she wishes to receive, was the joy-giving consciousness of doing to lecture a few evenings, and work dur of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Socisomething for a worthy and unpopular cause. In from the custody of Official Kidnappers, is to be celeday was a stormy day, and the two meetthus speaking of one in that circle, I do not mean to imply, that there are not others ready and glad to do that day were thinly aftended. The on tins day all they can to advance the anti-slavery work. There are a few self-denying and noble women in Leomin-ster, who mean to do all they can for the Annual Fair-Monday evening. We had engaged the house, our series of lectures. At our meeting, evening, we proposed to the . Free Demo by their associated and indvidual efforts to furnish 'material aid ' to the funds of the Massachusetts Anti-Slame to our Monday evening meeting, and beit business after we had finished our very Society, through their work for the great Bazaan. There ought to be a circle of two hundred ladies inthis was done. Behold us, then, tost cressing - old fashioned abolitionists terested in this work; instead of which, there are Well, let them be earnest, only some twenty-five. emocrats'-holding sweet counsel upon of importial liberty. The lecturer dwelt believing, and united in this good enterprise, and

lady opened her rooms, and freely provided more |

sheltered and comforted, when fleeing from republican despotism to the protection of the British monarchy. My very soul was made glad by the devotion I there saw to the cause of humanity, and by the true welcome extended to me.

their band will be enlarged, and their influence will

slave, whose deliverance they are making sure and

six dollars and three-quarters. They promise to do better some other time.

> Yours, fraternally, DANIEL FOSTER.

P. S. I would inform friends who may have occasion to write to me, that I have removed to Cam-D. F. bridge. Cambridge, (Mass.,) Sept. 16, 1852.

LABORS IN WESTERN NEW YORK. BELFAST, Alleghany Co., (N. Y.) ? Sept. 15, 1852.

DEAR FRIEND-Some three weeks since, I left

New York, but little like the idea one forms of the irrepressible feeling in the minds of thousands upon country from only seeing the level valley of the Genesce. For some two hours, we passed through the eye can range for miles over a series of teeming harof pleasant villages embowered in trees. Soon the hills grew bolder, though still fruitful, and clad to heard from, will be announced. the summits by the heavy crops-the valley narrower If possible, the Ohio Tent will be obtained, which and deeper. In another hour we were rolling over will shelter 5,000 persons. In any event, the best the high bridge at Portage Falls, looking down two possible preparations will be made; well knowing, hundred and forty feet to the rapid Genesce, over which that if need be, the descendants of the men who this wondrous bridge gives sure and firm transit at that marked their pathway over the frozen earth of Valley dizzy height for the cars. Not a motion could be Forge with their blood, for Independence, can for on seen or felt in its massive framework of timber as the day suffer the inconvenience of an October sun,' in enormous weight passed along: all was solid as the rock commemorating a practical illustration of the immorof granite. But some twenty rods below the bridge, tal Principles of the Declaration, on which that the stream plunges over a precipice sixty feet high, Independence was won. Americans dwell with just and the turbid waters at its foot could be seen tossing and foaming three hundred feet beneath us. Sixty were consigned to Boston Harbor, in defiance of and rods down the stream is another fall of a hundred feet to degrade a statute in conflict with their subsequent in plain sight, the water whirling over its brink into Declaration of Independence. We now invite the feet to the sharp hill-tops crowned by tall pine trees, Another hour brought us into the narrow valley,

es-a belt of 'right pleasant land,' on either side of can People! which rough hills rise sharply, covered with heavy W. L. CRANDALL, forests, the enormous pines towering high above the SAM'L J. MAY, other trees. Nevertheless, here are many fine farms, C. A. WHEATON, a soil in the valleys and among many of the less precipitous hills better than that of the hill region of New England by far, and an industrious population. When the resources of this section are developed more fully, it will be held in higher estimation than now.

I have been holding anti-slavery meetings in several towns in this county, and thus far have been able of the 4th ult. The meeting being called to order, to obtain good numbers of hearers. The Baltimore Shaw, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Mr. Gibson platforms are not made of the 'clear stuff' people like here-too much knotty, shaky timber. A fear, too, that the underpinning may be rotten, based on an earnest and eloquent lecture on the evils and insandy foundations which will compromise the safety justice of Southern slavery. During his whole ex of those who stand on them.

position is the inevitable result of a compromising his theme in an original and attractive manner. policy, which has sacrificed honor and manliness at After the lecture, the following resolutions were the bidding of the Slave Power. The politicians stay presented by T. J. Connatty, and adopted unanimous away, but the people-the more candid part, at least- ly :are quite disposed to hear. Only seven miles from here resides Martin H. Grover, once a member of Con- equal, and are "endowed with certain inalienable gress, of Democratic Free Soil repute, who made some rights, among which are liberty' and the privilege of Wilmot proviso speeches, rousing up for a brief space pursuing happiness in a legitimate manner; that God the ire of the woman-whipping chivalry. He is now made all men of one blood; that the great object of eating his allowance of Southern dirt, sent him from their being here, on earth, is improvement, progress in Baltimore, as daily food-giving his support to Pierce and King. Less than twenty miles from here did Millard Fillmore, in 1848, declare, at a mass meeting

at Cuba, his hostility and hatred to slavery. The better part of the people, who can afford to keep a conscience, do not relish such apostacy as that we feel deeply aggrieved in view of the repeated in-The anti-slavery feeling here will generally show itself brethren are bowed down. politically in a Free Soil vote-a pretty strong one, too, probably. Since there is no great knowledge of kindness written by a divine finger on our hearts; and radical anti-slavery, this may be held as a gleam of as Christians, we honor the principles of that religion light, a dawn of a brighter day.

This place from which I write is a new and growing blood. village of some 500 people, on the edge of the Genesee valley, near the Eric rail-road, at the head of the with the higher laws of our being, so far as they are Genesee valley canal; buildings new and somewhat founded on the everlasting principles of love and rough, but all life and activity-the pine stumps not justice, we bow, in reverent observance before them yet gone from all the streets, but fast disappearing- also ; but so far as they abrogate and annul those, w the country around filling up-lumber in large quan- disregard, despise, and trample upon them. tities turned out from large mills, and sent by canal Memory of Leominster for an hour. The moral to market. I have had two meetings here, well attended-one with a church crowded full of hearersspeak again this evening, and go for two days to Rushford, one of the largest, and the most beautiful place in the county; thence northward toward

With earnest good wishes, Yours truly, G. B. STEBBINS.

MISS HOLLEY AT PORT NORPOLE.

DEAR MR. GARRISON:

Port Norfolk is a new village in the south-east part of Dorchester (Norfolk county) situate at the mouth of Neponset river. Last Friday evening we were favored by a visit from Sallie Holley, who gave us a priate) hymn-

God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform.'

On Taesday afternoon, it was my good fortune to will sustain her-A generous will sustain her.

Port Norfolk, Sept. 19.

JERRY RESCUE CELEBRATION! At Syracuse-Friday, Oct. 1, 1852.

The FIRST ANNIVERSARY of the Rescue at Syracuse on the first day of October, 1851, of the man Jerry, brated. It was the trumpet peal to the Sons of Liber ty throughout the world. It was an act, which, pringing from sacred veneration for Law, defeated the blasphemous attempt of this nation to exalt itself above all that is called God.' It was an act. whether regarded as a vindication of the unchangeable laws of Justice and Humanity, or in its conse quences to the cause of Human Rights, the most sublime in American History. It was the heroism of the Right. It stirred the hearts and quickened the pulse of the Friends of Freedom throughout America; and it is fitting that it should be commemorated in congratulations, in rejoicings, in exultation, in their band will be felt in the gladdened soul of the poor, suffering argument and eloquence and song. It is fitting that the 1st of October should be made a Festival Day in the Calendar of Freedom, so long as in America is denied to one innocent human being the exercise of those Rights which are the free gift of the Almighty Father of us all. It stamped forever with reprobation and with execration, the atheistical and piratical doctrine, that Robbery of Man's Inalienable Rights can be Law. To the outraged American Slave-to Leominster sells combs and piano-frames yearly to the oppressed Hungarian—to the disfranchised Sons the amount of a quarter of a million of dollars. To of Erin-to the victims of Might against Right of all the anti-slavery cause there were given, on this visit, lands and all climes, it is the Star of Hope. It is a glorious harbinger of . Peace on earth and good will to man '-for there is greatness, and peace, and happiness, and joy, only where men do to others as they would have others do to them. It was the bold and practical assertion of Truth on which rests the political redemption of mankind-THAT ROBBERY CANNOT BE LAW. Insensible, indeed, to all that makes Humanity glorious-to all that links Man to the Divinity-would the people of New York be, were they to suffer one Anniversary of this mighty event -an event, whose consequences no intellect can com pute-to pass by without such a commemoration a the great hearts which have sworn eternal fidelity or the altar of Freedom alone can give. Such, beyond Rochester on a bright fine morning by rail-road, for all peradventure, this celebration, will be. By direct this region of hills and forests-a part of Western tion, we issue this call, as a response to the deep and

thousands of the men and women of our land. Arrangements will be made, befitting the augu rich and beautiful country west of the city, where the occasion. John P. Hale, Gerrit Smith, Lucretia Mott-Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Joshua R. Giddings, Frederick vest-fields, tasteful farming houses and thriving orch. Douglass, Ernestine L. Rose, are among the noble ards, catching transparent glimpses, now and then, names of those whose eloquent tongues will minister to this ' feast of reason and flow of soul.' Others, as

and exultant pride on the fact that cargoes of tea a dark narrow chasm, hemmed in by walls of rock descendants of those heroic men to the Celebration of rising up sheer and smooth, on either side, nearly an act, which, in its vindication of the eternal princifour hundred feet. All around is rude, stern, sublime; ples of Right, as far transcends that noble deed, as the dizzy precipices, once seen, can never be forgotten. hearts, filled with praise and gratitude to the Giver of all good that the heroic and beautiful Spirit o through which, in this region, the Eric rail-road pass- Freedom is not yet dead in the hearts of the Ameri-

> JOHN THOMAS. THOS. G. WHITE. ALANSON THORP, Committee.

Syracuse, Sept. 13, 1852.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

A meeting of the friends of humanity was held in Fairfield Township, Crawford Co. Penn., on the evening appointed Secretary.

Mr. D. C. O'Daniels, of Meadville, then delivered of those who stand on them.

It seems a favorable time to show that our present marked attention and interest. The lecturer discussed

Whereas, we believe that all men are born free an knowledge, goodness, holiness; and

Whereas, personal slavery, as it exists at the South, denies, nullifies, and wantonly violates these sacred and eternal principles of our being : therefore. Resolved, That as children of a common Parent

of the 'two wings of the slavery party' above named. justice under which three millions of our Southern Resolved, That, as men, we reverence the law

> for whose establishment a merciful Saviour shed his Resolved. That so far as human enactments agre

love, no matter how urgently may press motives of expediency for such a course; no matter how menac ingly the laws of the land and policy may command.

Resolved. That we solemnly promise, 'come weal, ome wo,' never to turn a fainting fugitive unharbored and unalmsed from our doors; never to give, but in all required cases refuse, our personal aid and influence in the rendition of helpless women, halpless children, and aged, worn out men, into a worse than Egyptian bondage.

[Signed by the Officers.]

SLAVERY NOT INFIDEL.

Mr. EDITOR-I am both an Infidel and an Abolition very interesting and instructive address in the new ist; and the fact that I am both, and that others of Methodist meeting-house. Although the notice was my acquaintance are both, convinces me that there very short, and some of our warm-hearted friends who no inconsistency between the two. I believe that are with the Free Soilers had a previous engagement for that evening, yet we had a very good number of be a Christian, an Infidel, or an Atheist. The only respectable persons present, who listened very at- difference that I can see is, that the minds of the two tentively, and we trust not without some benefit to latter are more free from restraint of creed, and, cor themselves. The minister (Rev. Mr. Manning) him- sequently, more liable to form just conclusions on the self being present, took part in the services. The great question of the Rights of Man. Believing this, congregation sang that well known (but not inappro- I see with pain, and sometimes with indignation, the attack of 'Christian' Abolitionists on Infidelity. The doctrine of 'no higher law' has been charged as Infidel and Atheistic by some of these zealor A collection was taken up, amounting to nearly ten Christians. I believe in the higher law, although dollars, the trustees kindly refusing to take any pay am sn Intidel; and I have a friend who believes in it for lighting the house, and the sexton generously re- al'hough he is an Atheist. I believe it to be a law of fusing any compensation for his services.

God, precisely as our Christian brethren do. M.

We think Miss Holley will do much good in the friend believes it to be a law of humanity, which God, precisely as our Christian brethren do. My anti-slavery field, and hope the friends of the cause demands that no man shall do that which is wrong and, consequently, injurious. Thus it will be seen that, although not Christians in the usual acceptation

of the term, we believe in a higher law, and I may say, endeavor, at least, to live up to it. I therefore protest sgainst every crime in the Decalogue being charged against Infidelity and Atheism. An Infidel

Trouble in Illinois.—Considerable excitement has been caused in Carlisle, Ill., between some citizens and a party of free colored men. It grew out of a fight between a colored by and a son of ex-Senator Breese. The father of the former took Breese's son, and gave has as much right to Ais opinion in regard to the Bible as a Christian has; and it is just as reasonable to general. The St. Louis Newsays: charge the favoring of slavery upon Christianity, as upon Infidelity, and a thousand times more so; for slavery is expressly sanctioned by the Book upon which Christianity is said to be founded; and it comes with a bad grace for the Bible believer to call slavery Infidelity or Atheism. It was an institution established by the express command and sanction of the Deity of the Bible, and those who believe in that Book had better call Slavery and no-higher-law-ism, Book had better call Slavery and no-higher-law-ism, Biblical. They would come much nearer the truth than they now do.

H. R. H.

Murder in Natick.—Saturday morning, Israel Taylor, shoemaker by trade, in Natick, was found murdered in his shop, having received at least two blows from an axe. Mrs. Taylor was found in an adjoining room, weltering in her blood, and in a dying condition, she evidently having been struck down with the same weapon. Suspicion rests upon an Irishman, who had worked for Mr. Taylor, as being the murderer. His name is Thomas Casey, who was soon arrested by citizens who overtook him on the road to Framing-fam.

am.

Traces of blood were found in various parts of th house, indicating that a severe struggle occurred be-tween the murderer and his victims. Casey is scarcely 20 years old, five feet eight inches in height, sandy complexion and hair, and is thought by some to be of quite low intellect. He was committed on Monday, after a preliminary examination, for trial at the next session of the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden

Taylor was about 40 years old, and his wife 30, a

Taylor was about 40 years old, and his wife 30, a daughter of Charles Davis, of Sherburne.

Mrs. Taylor died on Monday, about 4 o'clock, P. M., without being permitted to reveal the name of the cold-hearted murderer.

The Traveller says of Mrs. Taylor, that 'a slight pressure of the hand, in several instances, when asked if Casey was the person who attacked her, was all that could be obtained.

Fearful Retribution .- We have seldom heard of ly so truly revolting to human nature as one that red last Friday night, at Brownstown, Indiana. occurred last Friday night, at Brownstown, Indiana. The details given below are principally gleaned from the Madison Banner. It seems that two brothers, named Hiram and Warren Francisco, and well known as respectable and peaceable citizens, followed the occupation of clock peddling. They usually travelled different routes, but made a practice of meeting each other frequently. They agreed to meet at a public house in the vicinity of Brownstown, on Friday last. One of the brothers reached the tavern, about 9 o'clock, and inquired if his brother had arrived, and was informed by the landlord that he had not.

quired if his brother had arrived, and was informed by the landlord that he had not.

After eating his supper, he called for a light, and wished to be shown to bed. The landlord informed him that he had no candles about the house, but if he would follow him, he would take him to his bed. Francisco followed the landlord into a dark room, and undressed himself, and retired to rest. The bed seemed to be wet, and having some matches about him, he struck a light. Upon examining the bed, he found it was wet with blood! Discovering a candle on a table near by, he lit it, and looking under the bed, he saw the body of his brother with his throat cut from ear to ear, and perfectly lifeless! Fastening the door immediately, he proceeded to load a revolver which he had, but before a could do so, there was an effort made by several men he could do so, there was an effort made by several men to enter the room. Pretending not to be alarmed, he asked them to wait until he dressed himself. As soon as he had finished loading the pistol, he opened the door, and the landlord and two other men rushed on him, when he fired two barrels of his pistol, immediately killing the landlord and one of his accomplices; after which, the other man fled.—Toledo Repub, 7th.

Fatal Rail-Road Accident.—The Springfield Republican gives the following account of a fatal accident at the Cabotville junction on Friday:—

Stephen Stone of Northampton was killed near 'Stephen Stone of Northampton was killed near the Cabot junction, while coming from Northampton on the cars, to attend the Firemen's muster here on Friday. He seated his wife and children, who accompanied him, in a regular passenger car, and went himself on to a platform car that had been fitted up for the occasion. He did not occupy one of the regular seats with which the car was provided, but carelessly sat upon the edge of a board that was put around the top of the car, with his back towards the space between that and another car. The train slackspace between that and another car. The train slacked up before coming to the Cabot depot, and in starting off again, caused a slight jerk to the cars, which
threw Mr. Stone off his balance; he fell between the
cars, was run over, and his body cut if two near the
lower part, and he died in about an hour. He was
about 40 years old. His family did not know of their
shocking, becausement, until after the bereavement until after the train reached

Fatal Railroad Accident .- At East Boston, on Fri Fatal Ratiroad Accident.—At East Boston, on Friday atternoon, an Irishman, name unknown, who came passenger in the ship North America, fell from the platform of a car, on the Eastern Railroad, as the train was going out for Portland, and the wheels passing over his head, he was instantly killed.

An accident occurred on the Erie Railroad on Tuesday morning, a few miles this side of Sufferns, caused by the breaking of a wheel of the baggage car, caused by the breaking of a wheel of the baggage car and two by which the locomotive, the baggage car and two passenger cars were thrown down an embankment. employed on the road were and Kimb

Ter At Reading, Pa., four young women, while walking upon the track, were run over. Two of them were instantly killed, and the other two were mortally injured. A little child was run over at Buffalo on Monday evening, and shockingly crushed.

Patrick Coughlin, a laborer, was run over, at 8 o'clock on Thursday night, while on the track of the New Haven Railroad, near 79th street, and in-

Dr. Landreaux, who was mortally wounded by secident on the Carrollton (La.) railroad, is dead.

LANCASTER, Pa. Sept. 20.
The Westward mail train ran over a man named
Thomas Whelan, employed in repairing the State road
near Parksburgh, killing him instantly. On Saturday afternoon, a teamster at Greenb was run down by the Hudson river railroad train,

A lad named John Murphy, 10 years of age, fatally injured on Sunday evening last, by being over on the Hudson river railroad.

The Tribune of the People, is the name of a new weekly Hale and Julian paper in Philadelphia. The sum of \$8496 00 has already been col-ected in Boston for the Montreal Sufferers.

The Maine Law Triumphant.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Portland, says that every Senator elected is pledged to the Maine law, and at least three fourths of the House of Representatives are supporters of the law. In strong Democratic towns, Maine Law Whigs have been elected, and vice versa. The leaders who took ground against the law have been terribly beaten.

the law have been terribly beaten.

Meiancholy Family Visitation.—Yesterday accounts were received of the death of Capt. Alfred M. Coffin, of this city, master of ship Visula, of Boston, of dysentery, at Bangor, on the morning of the 16th inst. Arrangements were made to have the body brought up and buried from the residence of his brother, Capt. John M. Coffin, High street. Last evening, at seven o'clock, intelligence was received from New Orleans, of the death of Capt. John M. Coffin, on the evening of the 16th, a few hours before his brother at Bangor.—Newburyport Herald, Sat.

Murder and Said.

Murder and Said.

Cincinnati, September 4th

Cincinnati, September 6th.

Murder and Suicide.—A man named Peter Redding killed a woman named Christina Kramer, on Saturday evening, by cutting her head open with an axe. He afterwards cut his own throat. The cause was disspointment in love.

Cord, Mass., at the residence of Rev. B. Frost, the 15th inst., aged 62.

Cornelius Kollock, Esq., who died at Wrether the suiterwards cut his own throat. The cause was disspointment in love.

Another Colored Seaman's Case.—It seems that the law of South Carolina relating to colored seamen, is to be tested in more forms than one. The habeas corpus was refused to Manuel Persiera, and his case is under appeal. And now, Reuben Roberts, one of H. under appeal. And now, Reuben Roberts, one of H.
B. Majesty's colored subjects, has sued out a writt against Sheriff Yates, for false imprisonment. He no doubt expects to recover in this action before a Carolina jury, heavy damages for the indigraty which has suffered. We suppose the British government chooses two forms of action, simply because it doubts whether one would be strong enough.—South Carolina Standard.

To The editor of the Sparta Journal was mobbed by a gang of rowdies on the 13th inst., because he was guilty of publishing a Free Soil paper and being a friend of humanity. After having his head severely bruised by a brickbat, he was rescued from the hands of the villains by the interference of several order-loving citizens, one of whom was paid for his interference by having his own house sassiled with brickbats, by the same mob, on the same night.

Alexandria Nearly Destroyed.—A terrible conflagration occurred at Alexandria, Louisiana, on Saturday tion occurred at Alexandria, Louisiana, on Saturday the 28th ult., which nearly consumed the entire place

Steamboat Explosion.—The Steamboat Dr. Franklin, on the 21st ult., burst one of her boilers on the Mississippi River, soon after leaving St. Louis. It appears that when she was about six miles down the river, one of her boilers burst, with a tremendous report. We learn from Mr. Virden, one of her clerks, and the officer in command, that up to the hour of leaving St. Genevieve—19 o'clock, Monday—29 bodies of her crew and deck passengers had been buried, and from 10 to 12 more are missing.

Ossian E. Dodge, the editor of the Boston Mu seum, offers a prize of \$300 for the best original story offered previous to the 15th day of October next.

A Murder Case.—Accounts from Barbadoes state that Capt. Philip D. Evans, of the American schooner Sally Evans, was arraigned for the murder of a negro named Thomas Wolcutt, on board his ressel while lying in that port. Evans is to be tried at the next session of the Court.

The colored people of Ohio held a jubilation in Cleveland, on the 9th inst. They had a procession with music, and an address in Mr. Nervins's church, by Wm. H. Day, which is highly spoken of. During the movement of the procession, salutes were fired by the Cleveland artillery, in, reference to which the orator, Mr. Day, said: 'They are the first thunders of artillery that ever awaked the echoes of these hills, in honor to the colored people; but they shall not be the last.'

Negro Stampede. — On Tuesday night last, eight slaves, (five men, a woman, and two children,) belonging to sundry citizens of Mason county, (Ky.) made their escape, and have not been recovered.— There is strong ground of suspicion that a portion, if not all of the fugitives, fled in concert, and that they were sided by white confederates in crossing the river. The outrages thus inflicted on the owners, loudly demand redress; and the slaveholders of this region ought to devise for themselves some practica and efficient remedy .- Maysville Eagle.

Onto State Fair. This Fair took place at Cleve-land, Sept. 16th and 17th, and was very fully attend-ed. The manufacturing department was well filled with contributions from all parts of the Union. The departments of stock, farming implements, horticul-ture, &c., were well filled, and mostly by specimens from Ohio. Some 75,000 people were present, and the total receipts of the Fair were some \$6000 more than those of any previous Fair in the State. Four thousand dollars worth of premiums were awarded; \$3000 in silver.

Gen. Grenville T. Winthrop, brother of Hon R. C. Winthrop, died at his residence in Watertown on Wednesday, last week.

BUFFALO, Sept. 16.
The deaths by cholers in this city, from the 1st to the 12th inst., are reported at the large number of 305. Since the latter date, it has almost entirely dis

Southern Kidnapping .- In Norfolk, Va., on Tuesday Southern Kudnapping.—In Noriois, va., on Tuesday, a negro was kidnapped from a British schooner and sold by Charles Brown, of the schooner Alexander.—Brown was promptly jailed. The slaveholders are careful not to offend the British forces. Hence, perhaps, their promptness. The Kidnappers .- Tuesday afternoon, officers Ashley

The fireman and another employed on the road were killed, and several of the passengers were more or less injured.

Let A collision occurred on Wednesday afternoon on the Eric Railroad, between Dunkirk and Hornellsville, between the passenger train which left New Sexamined yesterday, but there was no evidence to show that he was concerned, and together with his crew, and Isaac Johnson, one of the seamen of the Alexander, he was discharged. The boy was taken charge of by Mr. Cridland, the acting British Consul.—Norfolk Beacon, Thursday. ed to Hampton Road

tender at the first station house in East Albany, was literally cut to pieces this morning on the road.

At a late hour Wednesday night, while the down passenger train of the New Haven Railroad was passing through the village of Morrisania, one of the passengers saw a young man instantly killed by an uptrain of the Harlem Road, the cow-catcher of which struck him in the legs, threw him into the air with great force, and mangled his body in the most shocking manner. The remains were taken to the hotel in the village of Morrisania.—Alb. Reg.

Norfolk, Sept. 15,

The Kidnepping Case at Norfelk.—The negro kid-napped yesterdery, was named William Allen, belonging to Kingston, Jamaics. He was shipped in the schooner Medway, for Baltimore. He was entired away under the pretence of going to market.—Brown, his kidnapper, belonged to Rappahannock, and has since confessed that the captain of the Medway was engaged in the matter, and was to receive part of the money.

Congressional Nominatio: in the room of the late Robert Rantoul.—George Hood, Ex-Mayor of Lynn, (a Free Soiler) was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Second District in Convention last week, at Salem. He received 82 out of 135 votes cast. Mr. Hood was openly opposed by some hunker Democrats, and much heat and excitement was exhibited in the Convention.

Slaces Freed.—A gentleman, lately deceased, in Amherst county, Virginia, by his will left \$6,000 to settle his negroes in one of the non-slaveholding States; the heirs of the gentleman are willing that these liberated slaves should be sent to Liberia, and application will be made to Judge Thompson, at the present term of the Superior Court, for permission to do so.

As a pic-nic party, consisting of a large number of young ladies and gentlemen, from the town of Stockton, were crossing Casadaga Lake, in a scow and a skiff, owing to the breaking of a row-lock in the skiff, the ladies became frightened, and it upset. Those in the scow seeing the accident, also became panic stricken and rushed to the side, upsetting it, and all were thrown into the water. There were five persons in the skiff, all of whom were saved; but of nineteen in the scow, seven young ladies were drowned, with the boatman, who, after rescuing several, perished in endeavoring to save the lives of the others. The ladies were all from 16 to 20 years of age.

Dreadful Casualty—Six Children Burned Up.—The house of Peter Moore, in Wardsboro, Vt., took fire on Wednesday night, and was burned, together with six of his children. The fire took, it is supposed, from boiling swill near the house. Mr. Moore had ten children, three of whom were from home; of the seven in the house, six were burnt up.—Brattleboro' Statesman.

Henry H. Fuller, Esq., of Boston, died in Concord, Mass., at the residence of Rev. B. Frost, on the 15th inst., aged 62.

ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. A Quarterly Meeting of the Essex County A. S. Society will be held at Lawrence, on Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 25th and 26th, agreeably to adjournment. Meetings to commence at 7 o'clock, Saturday evening. Let there be a full attendance of the friends of liberty.

ng the speakers engaged to be present are W. ison, Daniel Foster, and Charles L. Remond. JOSEPH MERRILL, Rec. Sec.

NEW BEDFORD, (Bristol Co.) An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in New Bedford, at Liberty Hall, commencing on Saturday evening, September 25, and continuing on Sunday, 26th, at the usual hours, day and evening Miss Sallie Holley of Rochester, N. Y., Stephen S. Foster and Abby Kelley Foster, Agents of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will attend this meeting.

SALLIE HOLLEY. An agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will give a series of lectures in NANTUCKET, commencing on Wednesday evening, Sept. 29.

DANIEL FOSTER. An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will

cture as follows :-Tuesday, Sept. 28. Oct. 1. " 4. " 7. Pepperell, Fitchburg, Friday, Monday, Thursday, Westminst

N. B. In each case it may be expected that Mr. F. will remain in the place named until the date of his next following appointment, closing at Gardner, on Sunday, Oct. 10. OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of this Society will be held in the Universalist Church at Hanson, on Sunday, Oct. 3, at the usual hours of religious services. In view of the national and State elections, we hope to see a goodly number of the friends of the Society present, that our duties in relation thereto may be thoroughly and duly considered. BOURNE SPOONER, President. H. H. BRIGHAM, Sec'ry.

BROOKFIELD (Worcester Co.)

An anti-slavery meeting will be neld at the Podunk meeting-house, in Brookfield, on Sunday, Oct. 3d, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will be attended by Stephen S. Foster and Samuel May, jr. CONVENTIONS IN NORTHAMPTON AND

SPRINGFIELD. An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in Northampton, on Sunday, Oct. 17, and another in Springfield, on Wednesday, Oct. 20—both Conven-tions to be attended by Wendell Phillips and Wm. Lloyd Garrison. Further particulars hereafter.

TO LYCEUM COMMITTEES.

Prof. W. S. Brown, Author of 'Chemistry for Be-Prof. W. S. Brown, Author of 'Chemistry for Beginners,' &c., is now ready to enter into engagements with Lyccum Committees and others, to deliver Lectures on Chemistry and Physiology. His stock of Chemical Apparatus is large, and specially adapted for illustrating Popular Lectures,

Prof. B. would direct particular attention to his new lecture, prepared for the approaching season, entitled 'Portry and Magic of Science.'

**Table Committees of the Address W. S. Brown, Blackstone, Mass.

Is there any friend of the colored people who, will give a home and instruction to a bright Cuban boy, some twelve years old, who has had some three years common school teaching in New England? Address WENDELL PHILLIPS,

NOTICE. Mrs. MARY BROWN is desirous of procuring immediate employment, at washing and ironing, house-cleaning, &c. &c. Those who may wish her services will please inquire of R. F. Wallour, at 21 Cornhill. Mrs. B. has but recently arrived in Boston, and has three children dependent upon her. We believe that she can be depended upon as a capable and trusty worms. pable and trusty woman.

PROSPECTUS

THE NEW ERA:

OR, HEAVEN OPENED TO MAN. Behold, I make all things New.' 'Hereafter ye shall see Heaven Opened.'

I propose to issue a weekly paper, with the above title, devoted to Spiritual Faces, Paillosophy and Lite—to be published in the city of Boston, on each successive Wednesday morning. It will be printed on good paper, with fair type, in a folio form, with a beautiful vignette at the head of it, of Heaven opening, and the angels descending! a picture which shall correspond with the title of the publication, and be eminently significant of the New Age on which our world is entering. It will be a medium for the higher order of Spiritual Communications—a vehicle for the facts, philosophy and practical suggestions of human facts, philosophy and practical suggestions of human correspondents, and for such editorial matter as the changing circumstances of the times and the needs of public shall seem to demand. It shall be a president paper, in the best sense of the word: free for the ut-terance of all worthy and useful thought—page as Life and Love and Wisdom are page! It will spontaneously avoid all sectarianism, (except to give it criticism,) and will be the unswerving advocate of

criticism,) and will be the unswerving advocate of Universal Truth.

Friends of Humanity, and lovers of Spiritual Communion—are you ready for such a paper in this locality? If so, will you do me and the cause the favor to send in your NAMES? I want no money now. All I want is your names, pledged to pay in advance on the receipt of the first number. And when the list reaching the least number requisite for its announce, the first es the least number requisite for its support, the first

number will be issued.

TERMS:—The New Ena will be published at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 1 50 per annum in advance.

The New Ena will be published at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ All communications must be addressed to me, (postage paid,) at Boston, Mass. Will those to whom this Prospectus is sent obtain all the names they can, and make returns soon?

Boston Sept 11 1852

Boston, Sept. 11, 1852.

LEWIS HAYDEN, FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING STORE. NO. 121 CAMBRIDGE STREET-BOSTON.

NO. 121 CARIBRADO

L'VERY viety of Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, BoL'soms, Collars, Cravats; Carpet Bags, Trunks;
and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods in general;
a good assortment of fashionable Hats and Caps, &c.
&c. &c., selling at the lowest rates.

August 27.

THE SPIRIT WORLD.

IGHT from the Spirit World; comprising a Series of Articles on the condition of Spirits, and the development of mind in the Rudimental and Second Spheres, being written by the control of Spirits. Rev. Charles Hammond, Medium. Price, 63 cts.

The Pigrimage of Thomas Paine, and others, to the Seventh Circle in the Spirit World—a continuation of Light from the Spirit World, written by the Spirit of Thomas Paine—50 cts.

'Light from the Spirit World,' written by the Spirit of Thomas Paine—50 cts.

Voices from the Spirit World: being Communications from many Spirits, by the hand of Isaac Post, Medium—50 cts.

Reichenbach's Dynamics of Mesmerism, \$1 25.

Night Side of Nature—Ghosts and Ghost Seers.

By Catharine Crowe—\$1 00

Supernal Theology, and Life in the Spheres: deduced from alleged Spiritual Manifestations. By Owen W. Warren—25 cts.

Familiar Spirits and Spiritual Manifestations: be-

Warren—25 cts.

Familiar Spirits and Spiritual Manifestations: befamiliar Spirits and Spiritual Manifestations: bein a Series of Articles by Dr. Enoch Pond, Professor
in the Bangor Theological Seminary, together with a
Reply by Veriphilos Credens—15 cts.

The Spirit Harp: compiled by Maria F. Chandler—

The Clairvoyant Family Physician. By Mrs. Tut-

the -75 cts.

The Revelations, the Great Harmonis, and all the other Works of A. J. Davis, the Clairvoyant.

For sale by

BELA MARSH,

No. 25 Cornhill. July 2

JOHN OLIVER,

CARPENTER, No. 7 TRAVERSE STREET, CORNER OF FRIEND STREET,

BOSTON.

SLATE at Anti-Slavery office, 21 Cornhill. Orders loft there attended to every day.

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Has cured thousands of the a It has been used and sold the last Thirty Years, and have stood the test

Should keep a Box in the Capboard, or on handy to use, in CASE OF ACCIDENT.

Put up in large size metal hoxes, with an earn wrapper, similar to the above engraving, without which none are genuine.

Sold by all Postmasters, Apotheceries, and Grocers, and wholesale and retail by

POWLERS & WELLS & CO.

Phrenological Rooms,

142 WASHINGTON STREET, Be (Open Day and Evening.)



For the Liberator.

PREE AMERICANS --- A NEW SONG. BY W. MILNE.

Tune- Scots what has Free Americans! how long,

Calmly, will ye suffer wrong-See the feeble by the strong Held in chains and slavery? Ye to whom a freeman's lot Is so dear, have ye forgot How your sable brother fought,

Every moment he remains, Held by you in servile chains, Deeper, darker makes the stains Of your guilt and knavery.

By your side, for liberty?

Rise! and with a giant's might, Freedom's moral battles fight; Lest the sword of Justice smite Down your Eagle, suddenly Sable cheeks are wet with tears,

And a wailing fills His ears, Who in mercy ever hears The faintest cry of misery. Heavy burdens haste undo,

Lest in wrath He visit you, And the vengeance justly due, Be requited fearfully. Helpless infancy invokes,

Hoary age with snowy locks, Woman, too, for justice knocks At your doors beseechingly. Shall their tears to pity move, Tears observed by God above, God, whose justice, truth and love,

Never sides with tyranny?

Blush, Americans! for shame; The a blot upon your fame-Wipe it out, and get a name

For justice, truth and equity. Then the Union, all around, Songs of Jubilee shall sound, And a State no more be found, Stained with human slavery.

For the Liberator.

A DAGUERREOTYPE.

BY AN ARTIST OF THE OLD COLONY. They call thee 'godlike'-ah! their empty praise For thy departed honor poorly pays! They call thee 'patriot'-lo! the vain profession! No heart to feel for victims of oppression! They call thee 'great expounder of the law'-No man, no fiend one more depraved e'er saw! They call thee 'statesman'-hast thou 'lost thy soul' Whate'er thou 'st gained, no profit 's in the goal!

LEND A HAND.

Working 'mid the world's commotion, Fighting up life's thorny road, Patriots, with a high devotion, Struggle in the cause of God. And to us that band is praying, And their griefs before us laying, And to us that band is saying, Brethren! lend a hand

Men of freedom ! men of daring ! Blest with health, and strong in youth, Come, with all your noble bearing, Fight the battle-fight of truth. Former friends reject and slight us, Fiends and men resist and spite us, Earth and hell combine to fight us-Heroes! lend a hand!

Mon of wealth and men of station Vice has had your aid too long : Come, then-from their degradation Help to raise the wretched throng. Of a doom of woe unthinking, From a poison cup they 're drinking, In a sea of death they are sinking-Rich ones! lend a hand!

Men of genius, high and soaring, Cease your flights past human ken Lend your mighty aid in pouring Knowledge round the paths of men. Round you is a solitude-Minds with higher powers endued, Perishing for lack of food! Genius! lend a hand!

Men of God! whose noble calling Has come down from Heaven above, Cease your scheming and caballing -P each in truth a Savior's love. While but trifles you're decrying, Millions for the truth are sighing, And the second death are dying-Christians! lend a hand!

Men of every mind and station, Sow the seed and strike the blow ! Rise in honest indignation, Rise to fight the common foe! There's a field for all your working, Vice is reigning, sin is lurking; Let there be no destard shirking Patrion! lend a hand!

off service From the National Era. CHRIST AND MARS, OR CHRISTIANITY AND WAR

· Trust in the Lord, and keep your powder dry, Said Cromwell, when along the darkened sky Flew forth the swift-winged messengers of fate, Which sent a legion down to Pluto's gate! Trust in the Lord; and pray, 'Our Father, God,' Then smite his children with a demon's rod! Breathe forth that prayer, 'Most hallowed be the name,

Thy kingdom come, thy will be done, the same

In earth as heaven,' then ope the cannon's mouth, Let slip the dogs of war, from North to South, From East to West let fiends incarnate rage, And make mankind in hellish scenes engage! Trust in the Lord to 'Give us daily bread,' Then eat your food with hands by murder red! · Forgive us, Lord, as we our foes forgive,' Then rob them of those joys for which they live! · Into temptation lead us not, Oh! Lord, But give us heart to kill with grape and sword ! From every form of evil set us free,' Yet help us flood the earth with crimsoned sea! · And unto thee shall glory, honor, power, For aye be given,' when in a direful . The lights of heaven shall fade amid the glare Of universal fires, and demons wear -The crown of undisputed right and sway ! Such is the scene where CROMWELLS rule the day, And such the part that Christian Wantions play

O MHOL D. M. KER. Geneva, Illinois, 1852.

PRECEPTIVE.

tor Penastr Statut. Think what is just; "t is not enough to do, Unless thy very thoughts are upright too, Defe id the truth ; for that who will not die, A coward is, and gives himself the lie.

HOPE ON, HOPE EVER. LONDON, August 1, 1852.

Dean Gannison: Your steady persistance in your been called to my mind; and I feel encouraged not to preme. despair of human progression. I had begun to rest God-forgetting that, as to human things, he works dress. through human agents, that all our faculties were given to promote his purposes, and that each is bound have arisen from the words used, but much more from in his circle to use them actively; and that we must the difficulty inherent in the subject, because it has not hope to escape moral and just retribution, if we relation to the infinite, and the agent is finite; but hide our talents, though but one, in a napkin. This man can see enough to know that the power that creis beautifully illustrated by Jesus in the parable of the ates is greater than the thing created, and has not subtalents. How much, it seems, at times, it is to be re- jected his laws to the creature's will. Man's characgretted that his teachings had not come down to us ter is formed for him, not by him. unattended with the writings of the ardent Paul; This doctrine, that God rules all things, is put by clusion, that it was best it did happen.

recting, what we think wrong. We cannot get rid of than many sparrows.' the past facts; they have gone down the stream of It is from the whole stream of facts that men, in the ages that have passed, have derived and transmitted not be. their knowledge to after ages; and that increasing knowledge has enabled us to see the good which Nature (God) is ever educing.

Electricity, which aforetime was deemed to be a visitation of vengeance, is now turned by knowledge to is evinced by the language we have quoted from the the mighty blessing of transmitting and increasing in- great Christian Philosopher, whose philosophy telligence by almighty wings, and in the end will would, ere this, have pervaded the world, if the dogstrengthen the power of the masses against despotism.

from darkness and ignorance, and to that darkness teaching. they will return.

All nature is chemistry; man himself is a laboratory; which teaches the love of God and man, and acting tofound to accord. We shall be fitted for higher be- ing our view of God through his works, ing, and find our reward.

up again; that is, it suggested a train of thought of God, as spread out before man, are the same, and which did so, at a moment when my view of the po- the eye visual may be the same-the eye mental is litical aspect of things here had thrown a wet blanket not the same; its power of vision is increased. The over me. It is never long with me before it dries, as omnipotent type is ever the same. It is the imperfect my view, that all things work together for good, is that changes, not the perfect. It is man's power of steady, though I, as others, occasionally find myself comprehension and appreciation that enlarges; and as puzzled to reconcile things that happen contrary to it goes on enlarging, he is enabled to see more of God have no doubt, or something like it, occurred things in God. And yet priests have dared to say to to the abolitionists when the iniquitous Fugitive Slave mind, 'Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther.' They Bill passed; but the discussion to which that bill has who compelled Gallilco to bend the knee to a lie; given rise has done more, and will do more for the ab- who shut up the words of the kindest philosopher, and olition of slavery, than we at first saw connected the most comprehensive philosophy from the world; with it.

olition of slavery, which you had made a world-wide craft. I had almost said, until we get rid of priests. question, reach the meanest in circumstances, and it EDWARD SEARCH. question, reach the meanest in circumstances, and it will tend to strengthen the poor and ignorant against slavery, ere they embark for your country. It is narrative which brings the sufferings of the slave home to the heart and the feelings, in a form in which hundreds and thousands can appreciate them, and are made to abhor those who inflict or advocate them. the feelings lead the majority; and if there is reasonyour great mission.

What an amazing number of progressive move-Every man has his errors; but, inasmuch as all have hire.' (Did you, Mr. B., just occupy the position of not the same errors, truth progresses, though the priest for the sake of the hire? Were you then their hobbies, there will always be nine against each have fearful forebodings! as we acknowledge ourthe right direction.

agency. We are creatures of necessity, creatures of make one discovery after another, of the ini non-conformity.

use them, and profit by their use.

als, are as certain, physically, mentally and morally, the world. He teacheth customs which are not lawas the laws which govern external nature. We cannot ful for us to receive, neither to observe, being Romans. control the tides or the plants; neither can we refuse our being. We are not consulted as to receiving or going out of life, or as to the laws which control it fighting with wild beasts at Ephesus. Not only would We cannot but breathe, and that brings sensation into action, and we cannot resist our sensation. not gold medals, indeed, but something in the shape of

The eye, it cannot choose but see; We cannot bid the ear be still; Our bodies feel, where er they be, Against or with our will

We cannot suspend the gastric juice; and from this proceeds our motives to action, to labor, to learn, to make their feet fast in the stocks. And as a final and thence our intellectual and artistic attainments, reward for their loyalty to the despots, they would our moral convictions, our intelligent obedience, our not allow them to die as ordinary mortals; thus not love for excellence, our enjoyment of high and pure subjecting them to the risk of encountering the infirmotive. These sensations, which are independent of mities of old age, but removing them by a violent ourselves, compel us to act. Let every man act in death, in the comparative vigor of life; not stretched conformity with or against these laws, and he will on the couch of death, in a private chamber, surneither miss the reward nor escape the consequences, rounded by a few weeping friends, but they were hon whether he sins from ignorance, or against knowl-

ed by thousands of spectators, vociferating, 'Crucify Whether we call this obedience to the law of nature, or the law of God, is but a difference in words, him! crucify him! Away with such a fellow from the not in essence. If we say with the secularist, those earth, for it is not fit that he should live!" who obey the law of nature will reap the reward of their wisdom or obelience to the higher power; or purpose of proving that the Apostles, in their own

same thought in different words. The one form is conceived in the language suggested by those who reverence power as evidenced in the law of nature, but have not imagined a being or person; the other is language conceived by those who have found or emgreat and good work has, by the sight of a Liberator, bodied an idea of person, connected with the su-

We should endeavor to arrive at the essence of the from voluntary exertion, satisfied to leave Kings to thoughts expressed, treating the words as the mere

Many of the disputes about free will or necessity

though as they have come down so, I am satisfied it the Evangelists into the mouth of Jesus-'Are not is for the best that they so came. The fact that a thing two sparrows sold for a farthing? and one of them has happened is, to me, sufficient to justify the con- shall not fall to the ground without your Father's notice. But the very hairs of your head are all num-Our business and duty is to correct, or aid in cor-

This is a faithful saying. It is one of the leaves of time, and we must be content with fatalism, or infer the tree of life appointed for the healing of the nations, that we have a duty to perform in this life, and that is, and is able to make us wise unto salvation, and to aid in improving the effects which may be made to thoroughly furnished unto all good works. It is a great flow by the active energy of the wise and the good. Iruth, and must not be suffered to full to the ground. That is the cause of a thing, without which it would

The character of a man flows from his life and or ganization. His life he cannot help receiving; his organization he cannot help obeying. Man's organization is sustained and controlled by his Creator, as ma of credists had not been taught in its stead, and This despotism and priesteraft will be dismissed to in his name, by priests, who built arches over his docthe darkness from whence they came. They sprung trine, and then pretended they were founded upon his

We receive our thoughts and coin our language through the senses. Without the senses, there is no and the knowledge of nature, which is the knowledge thought; without these, no words-for words are but of the laws of God and his works-the knowledge of the symbols having conventional meaning only. the comprehensive and beautiful philosophy of Jesus, These senses are put in action by the material things surrounding us, which are the types of all new ideas wards our brother, and judging him as we would to which they give rise; and as we increase in knowlthat he should act towards and judge us-will be edge, we multiply our desire of symbolizing-extend-

Mind is ever growing as it sees more of science. Your perseverance in your good work heartened me Though the physical types-that is to say, the works the way in which I wished. This thought, I in all things; and ultimately he will, as I think, see all and burnt and destroyed those who sought its diffu-Take an instance: 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' was print- sion, by the Inquisition, were the great enemies of ed here at 2s. 6d. It sold so rapidly, that it was soon man; and those who partuke of the disposition to printed for a shilling; and it is now printing in penny repress thought are of the same spirit. The world numbers. It is largely contributing to diffuse the ab- will not know true religion until we get rid of priest-

THE BIBLE QUESTION. (Reply to Joseph Barker-Concluded.) If our opinion is correct, Joseph Barker is a man of war. He considers the New Testament as tame, servile and pusillanimous, because its doctrine is, ' Re-The work enlists the feelings of all who read it, and sist not evil, overcome evil with good, and recommends patience and resignation under afflictions, if ing power, and it is awakened, the feelings in the the sufferers cannot better their condition. J. B. end lead the judgment. The judgment is pretty sure would overcome his enemies and oppressors with to enter the same regiment in which the feelings have powder and lead. He says-'It seems extremely difto enter the same regiment in more than the powder and read po assured you will reap, if you faint not. It will be an slaveholding, as long as the Bible is considered of Dihonor, in a future day, to have labored with you in vine authority. The scriptures represent it as a matter of little importance whether men be slaves or freemen. The scriptures sanction political tyranny and ments a man sixty years old might record as move- despotism, forbid rebellion against tyrants, and senments, the fruits of which he has seen! And when he tence to damnation all who resist existing authorities, remembers how often he has grieved himself at the in- requiring men to be subject both to ecclesiastical and fluences which appeared to oppose the rapid advance political rulers, on pain of eternal ruin; and when d, or what he thought so, and now looks they find you proving that the scriptures even require back and takes note of the progress made, how truly you to obey every ordinance of man for the Lord's and fully does it prove that society, notwithstanding sake, without regard to its character, you may depend these influences, is a growth, and is ever impelled upon it they will tremble. The world will have to onward-that it is a process of adaptation, and that hear the truth, and the sooner they hear it, the better. onward' is a law of our being, and is for good .- The hypocrites will tremble for their calling and their errors impede. If ten is taken as representing socie- hypocrite?) 'And the honest, but deluded, will ty, only one of the ten would be found riding the tremble for the honor of their religion and the salvabby; and though the other nine should have tion of men's souls.' True enough, this makes us particular hobby, and the stream would still run in selves to be among the number of the deluded. But we have already troubled our readers with an account Hence the purposes of God, or nature, are worked of such a paroxysm of horror, that we will not again out, independently of the will of man, yet through his trespass on their sympathies. If Mr. B. goes on to the great first cause. Man has what to the world has teachings of the scriptures, what shall we do! He has appeared, and what to many still appears to be, a now discovered that the Apostles were the tools and free will; yet is he a creature of necessity. His lick-spittles of the despots of their day, preaching language has been formed out of what to men has submission to their behests, be they right or wrong, appeared to be their state and position, namely, viz., they were to obey man rather than God. It is that of free agency: they form their own language. easily discovered, when B. puts us on the track, what Higher views of God's providence show, that all things the reason was why the great folks treated the Aposproceeding from Him are governed by him, and are tles with such distinguished attention. They scarcely overruled to his purposes. He works through the ever visited a country or city, but a reception meeting agency of creatures; and, notwithstanding their mis- was got up through the influence of the big folks. apprehension or non-apprehension of the laws of na- Some orator or orators would make an adulatory reture, the laws of nature act and govern and influence, ception speech, addressing them on behalf of their whether we understand them or not-they control, country, or city, of which the following is an examand we enjoy or suffer, as we conform or err. We are ple: These that have turned the world upside down compelled to submit to them, whether knowing them are come hither also; and these all do contrary to the or not, or suffer the consequences of disobedience or decrees of Caesar, saying there is another king, one Jesus.' They were specially complimentary to Paul. There is no liberty, so to speak, but the liberty of He boasts of his distinction in this way, 2d Cor. 11: bedience. Wise or ignorant, man cannot suspend or 23-27. They greeted him thus: What will this control their action; though, knowing them, he may babbler say? He seemeth to be a setter forth of strange gods. For we have found this man a pestilent fellow, The laws which govern and control us, as individu- a mover of sedition among all the Jews throughout They conferred the distinguished honor on Paul, of giving him the privilege of displaying his prowess by

the Apostles be addressed in a flattering manner, but

they would also be presented with tokens of respect;

chains and fetters, stones and whips well applied; and

were accommodated, at the expense of the communi-

ty, as the people's guests, in public houses, denomina-

ted jails, with special orders to the officer in attendance

cross, or broiled before slow fires, their death witne

If the above will be of any use to Mr. B., for th

Lord's sake, without regard to its character, and that their principal weapon of warfare against slavery the despots in their day considered them their friends As a fellow-laborer in the abolition cause, (in our and allies, it is at his disposal. But if the discovery has never been previously made, that the scriptures do ish you, Joseph Barker, to beware of what you ar support political tyranny and despotism, it has done doing-refrain from waging war against the Bible, no harm. How has it corrupted the public mind, lest haply you be found to fight against God. You if it has not been discovered till now? Nor has the cannot overthrow it. 'No weapon that is formed Bible had much time to retard the abolition of sla- against it shall prosper.' If the Bible had been of very. You have informed us, that it had not been men, it would have come to nought long ago; it could discovered that the Bible justified slavery, until after not have withstood the investigation of the enlight-British West India emancipation. Now, we do pray ened ages through which it has passed. You deceive you, Mr. B., don't let it out that the Bible sanctions yourself, when you suppose you will 'make pro-sla political despotism, and it will do no harm. Do not, very priests tremble,' by your attacks on the Bible by your superior wisdom, enlighten the world. Igno- They rejoice at your course; they consider your at rance is bliss, in this case. What good will it do you to frighten a set of hungry ' priests,' and a class of Bible, and they will fall harmless at their feet. And deluded mortals, keeping them trembling and qua- they also know you will defeat the cause you profess king? And if you don't let it out, it will avert perse- to advocate, as far as your instrumentality goes; but cution. It seems you have been grievously persecut- you cannot defeat the anti-slavery cause, for it is of ed, on account of your opposition to the Bible; but God and will ultimately prevail. But that your prinyou are amply compensated by having the approba- ciples will have a tendency, in some measure, to retion of your own conscience. We hope you will not tard it, there is no doubt. And your principles and be called to seal your testimony with your blood! position will have a tendency to divest the American Your class of men has not as yet produced many martyrs. It would be a poor thing to be a martyr for deservedly won. No man has ever got any honor to they know not what. No promise to support them himself, or to any association to which he may beon which they can rely; no support but the vagaries long, by assailing the Scriptures. God is true to his of their own imagination.

of the community, to represent them as a set of igno- And, indeed, no infidel writer to whom we have had rant dolts, not knowing what the scriptures teach, at access, is deserving of honor, even admitting the subas he informs them.

unto blood against oppression, and represents them as sorted to misrepresentation of the Bible, and pervertbeing condemned by Scripture. He has a Cromwell, ed its meaning, which has given people reason to say, Hampden, Milton, Pym, Washington, Franklin, Kos- that it is either ignorance of the Bible, or malice presuth, and Mazzini. The men he has mentioned con- pense, or a desire to show superior wisdom and indesidered the Bible the palladium of their liberty; and pendence of thought and expression, which instigated that it forcibly taught the equality of the human the attack, and not the love of truth. Recent writers family. The reason is plain : it had not then 'been have not even the honor of a claim to originality, but discovered,' that the Bible was in favor of political bring up old stale objections, which have been reoppression, or despotic tyranny. In the army of futed over and over again. And, indeed, some are so Cromwell, religion was exceedingly popular; that much in the habit of repeating the same objections distinguished man himself expounded the Scriptures and telling the same story, that a glance at their proto his troops. Profanity was unknown throughout ductions is sufficient to discover the author, without The soldiers spent their leisure hours in seeing the signature. reading the Bible. Kossuth professes to be a firm J. B., as an agent of the American Anti-Slavery believer in the Divine authority of the Scriptures. He says, 'The doctrine of Jesus Christ is sublime in highly becomes the members, more particularly the its majestic simplicity,' and regrets that no Christian active agents of the Society, to defend the truths of nation is governed by its precepts. 'All things what- Divine revelation as far as the anti-slavery question is soever ye would that men should do to you, do ye concerned. The Society in its declaration of sentieven so to them.' The observance of this rule would ment says, 'Slavery is not only an infringment on the banish all oppression from the world. The great law of nature, but is also a presumptuous stransgres-Magar has not discovered that the Bible is an obstacle sion of the holy commandments. As to its basis, it in the way of 'annihilating European tyranny.' It says, 'With entire confidence in the overruling jusis only a chosen few that can unfold the mysteries of tice of God, we plant ourselves upon the Declaration the Bible. We do hope they will keep this secret on of Independence, and on the truths of Divine revelation. the Bible! It was not discovered in Washington's as upon the everlasting rock. Now, Joseph Barker, day; the revolutionary struggle went on triumphant- you are the only person, to our knowledge, who has ly-the Bible was no obstacle in the way of the car publicly recommended and urged the repudiation of of liberty. Washington, and a great majority of the Divine authority of the Bible, to be adopted on revolutionary fathers, reverenced the Bible. Wash- the anti-slavery platform as an anti-slavery measure. ington had religious services in his camp; and many How can you charge the people of the United States ministers of the gospel went to the field of battle, with inconsistency with their Declaration of Indepenwith their Bible in their hand. How far they neted dence, when you have recommended it as an anti-sla. with the true spirit of Christianity, we will not now very measure to endeavor to prove the holy commandstop to inquire. However, of one thing we are sure, ments to which the Society alludes are forgeries, and Christianity ever sympathises with the oppressed say you will exert your utmost ability to drag down and down-trodden, and gives oppressors no quarters, and trample in the dust Divine revelation, one of the and its weapons are mighty through God. People pedestals upon which the Society has declared it is who wish to play the tyrant always wish to exclude the Bible from their victims.

It would be impossible to make a Bible to please the different schools of anti-Bible divines. Daniel adieu. Foster and Henry C. Wright call themselves Christians. They consider Christ's example and teachings perfect. Mr. Foster says : 'I receive Christ's teachings as infallible; give me the words of Christ, and I receive them as wholly true. He occupies to my soul a position which no other teacher does,' [Liberator, Nov. 14, 1851.] Henry C. Wright has expressed tor, Nov. 14, 1851.] Henry C. Wright has expressed substantially the same opinion. Joseph Barker aims his malignant shafts particularly at the teachings of the New Testaments, and charges Christ with teaching or approving of gross immoralities! He says: 'Christ allowed of slavery, that is, he considered it lawful.'—

And yet I am bound to assert, that even to this form of the teaching or approving of the says: 'Christ allowed of slavery, that is, he considered it lawful.'—

And yet I am bound to assert, that even to this form of the taked of the From J. B's manner of reasoning, in charging Christ with considering slavery lawful, his intention is to the very best of our books seem to me poorly adapted charge him with considering lying, treason, highway to rectify the popular misconceptions of its very iden robbery, fornication, adultery, thieving and murder to tity. be lawful! It is discouraging to see the discrepancy in the opinions of anti-Bible men. They agree in one

We suppose a majority of anti-Bible preachers are I non-resistants. Henry C. Wright, Daniel Foster, with a great many other anti-Bible men, consider the Old Testament to be diabolical; one principal reason they give is, in their opinion, it justifies war. They peremptorily assert that God never gave a rovelation to mar, that would justify war, war being contrary to the nature of God. Henry C. Wright says: *God

But, whatever name its friends might give it, the public did not fail to christen it Humbug, till it was prevel to be a legitimate child of nature; and then they recorded it Humbug.

But, what is it? And here, again, is a question to never authorized one of his children to kill another; which the public needs an answer; and they can have it. He must blot out man's present nature, and relations and obligations, before he can, without injustice, invest him with the power of life and death over his brother, to slay him as a penalty for crime in self-de- afforded to him who would prepare himself to instruct fence.' Daniel Foster has expressed the same opinion very pointedly, [Liberator, Nov. 14, 1851.] We have already seen, that Joseph Barker rejects the New Testament as being a revelation from God; one principal reason for which is, if not the only reason, in his opinion it justifies slavery, and other oppressions, becall him a great many bad names; they would say liarities of the earthern vessels through which we re call him a great many bad names; they would say they did not fear him; they would do him no reverence. He might be Joseph Barker's God, but he was not theirs. Daniel Foster's and Henry C. Wright's ideal God is a being all love, who inflicts no penaltice on offenders, pats the cheek, and looks as complacently in the face of the wicked as in the face of the right-sous. What would please the former gentleman's 'Spiritual Intercourse,' we can find excellent instruction. Deity, would be an abomination to the latter gentle. tion upon the nature of the manifestor man's Deity. Bible men de differ in opinion, but not radically and essentially; they all acknowledge and

rectory); they differ in the most essential matters:

The over-skeptical should read it, and especial they cannot even worship the same God, and their the over-credulous should read it. It will help then standards of duty are antagonistical, nor could they to understand the limits and modifications of sp live amicably together. Which are right? Both the-orics cannot be right. If people were left without any final arbiter, in which they could place confiany final arbiter, in which they could place confidence, to 'not necording to the dictates of their own affections, instincts and consciences,' they would soon have as many gods, with different attributes, as are have as many gods, with different attributes, as are represented in the heathen mythology, and no settled moral standard. We cannot know the essential character of God, but as he reveals himself. All is unceracter of God, but as he reveals himself. All is uncertainty and doubt respecting the moral attributes of God, without revelation. The manifest tendency of infidelity is, to render unstable the foundation of true religion and good morals, and to introduce universal skepticism. Yet such assuming mortals proclaim themselves the benefactors of mankind. And what benefit has mankind received from infidelity? or what reformation has it ever promoted? We most emphatically answer, none; and call for the proof that it has

We must bring our remarks to a close; we have performed what we considered a duty, and a very painful one, and it has been very imperfectly done, but the widow's mite was accepted.

It pains us to the heart to hear agents of the Amican Anti-Slavery Society, declaring an exterminating prayer, he could abolish slavery, he would not do it!

The Liberator. if we say with the Christian, all things work together persons, did obey every ordinance of man for the war against the Bible, thus divesting themselves of the Lord's sake, without regard to its character, and that their principal weapon of warfare against slavery own humble way,) we do most affectionately admon tacks as infidel ebullitions, designed to operate on the Anti-Slavery Society of some of the laurels it has so threatenings. 'Those who honor him, he will honor, Mr. B. most egregiously insults the understanding and those who despise him shall be lightly esteemed. ject was justifiable. They have never investigated Mr. B. brings up a host of warriors, who resisted the question with candor and honesty, but have re-

Society, you occupy a very inconsistent position. It based, as upon the everlasting rock?

With prayers for Mr. Barker's welfare, both tem porally and spiritually, we affectionately bid him adieu. ELIZABETH WILSON.

Cadiz, (Ohio,) Aug. 28th, 1852.

From the East Boston Ledger. 'UNDERSTANDEST THOU?'

PHRENOLOGY. Several years ago, a something began to be talked of

PSYCAURISM. A few years after the introduction of phrene poor prospect of their agreeing on a new Bible.

art and science, another something began to be much talked of; a something which was unciently called magic, fascination, 'the ocult means of healing,' &c. vo hundre years ago, Helmo

And why are these subjects so generally misunder-stood? I answer, it is because no encouragement is

SPIRILOQUY.

And similar difficulties attend the subject of spiritcause it forbids all war, or the shedding of blood even for the purpose of obtaining liberty. Henry C. Wright and Daniel Foster would not worship the ideal God and Danie! Foster would not worship the ideal God of Joseph Barker, because he is a God of war; his hands were stained with human blood. They would tured, more or less, with the imperfections and peculiarities of the earthean reseals through which we re-

radically and essentially; they all acknowledge and believe in the same God and in the same attributes.

We see there is no prospect of anti-Bible divines agreeing on the basis of a new Bible, (not B.ble Distributed by the distributed by the

East Boston, Aug. 26, 1852.

The Rev. Dr. Spring has completed his course of lectures on the Glory of Christ. They will be issued in a large and handsome volume, in a few days, from the press of M. W. Dodd.—N. F. Observer. This is the same Dr. Spring who supports the Fugitive Slave Law, and says if, by offering a single

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